

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 42.
WHOLE NUMBER 510.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office No. 39 Park Row.
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1873.

General Orders No. 62.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

General Orders No. 16, February 14, 1873, from this office, is not intended to authorize or direct the transfer of funds placed by the Treasury Department to the credit of disbursing officers in any depository to another depository, but is intended to direct said officers to so regulate the deposits of disbursing funds coming into their own possession, and their disbursements and authorized transfers of funds to other officers, in such a manner as to maintain as far as possible the desired proportion between their deposits and the securities of the depositories.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1873.

General Orders No. 63.

The attention of the officers of the Army is called to section 17 of the act approved June 22, 1870, entitled "An act to establish the Department of Justice," published in General Orders No. 80, Headquarters of the Army, adjutant-general's office, July 1, 1870, and a strict observance of its requirements—by which the subject of employment of counsel at the expense of the United States is placed solely in charge of the Department of Justice—is hereby enjoined upon them.

When a necessity arises for counsel to defend officers in cases connected with their public duties, the matter should be reported through intermediate commanders to the adjutant-general, for reference to the Department of Justice.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending May 26, 1873.

Tuesday, May 20.

The telegraphic order of the 19th instant, from this office, directing the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service to send fifty recruits to the Third Cavalry, in addition to the number now under orders for that regiment, is confirmed.

Discharged.—Sergeant Leslie C. Fletcher, General Service U. S. Army; Private John McCosker, General Service U. S. Army; Recruit George Bond, General Service U. S. Army; Privates Frederick Smith and Earnest Smith, band of cavalry depot, St. Louis, Missouri.

Major A. W. Evans, Third Cavalry, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will report in person, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to the commanding officer Department of Arizona for assignment to duty as acting assistant inspector-general of that department.

So much of Special Orders No. 262, October 23, 1872, from this office, as grants sixty days' leave of absence to Captain Myles Moylan, Seventh Cavalry, to take effect on his being relieved from duty by the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, is amended to take effect at such time as his department commander may approve.

Recruit Fritz Soupe, General Service U. S. Army, now at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, is assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry, the commanding officer of which regiment will assign him to a company.

Wednesday, May 21.

Captain E. F. Thompson, Twelfth Infantry, will report by letter to the superintendent General Recruiting Service New York City, to accompany a detachment of recruits to be sent to the Pacific coast. The superintendent will inform Captain Thompson when his services will be required. On the completion of this duty Captain Thompson will join his proper station.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles H. Rookwell, regimental quartermaster Fifth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 29, April 21, 1873, from headquarters Department of Arizona, is extended five months.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Albert E. Woodson, Fifth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 29, April 21, 1873, from headquarters Department of Arizona, is extended six months.

By direction of the President, Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, is assigned to duty according to his commission of Brevet Major-General while in command of the Department of the Columbia, to take effect from the date he assumed command of that Department.

Discharged.—Private Clinton H. Emerson, General Service U. S. Army.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for Peter Rasmussen, an insane man, formerly a private of Company D, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin volunteers, and one attendant, from Racine, Wisconsin, to Washington, D. C., and for the attendant back to Racine. The cost of this transportation will be paid from the fund appropriated by act of Congress approved May 18,

1872, "to furnish transportation to insane soldiers," etc.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Thursday, the 23d, and Saturday, the 24th instants.]

Friday, May 23.

Discharged.—Private Ernest Wisamar, Company H, First Cavalry; Private Alonson A. Austin, Company I, First Infantry; Private Michael Gleeson, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Artillery; Private Frederick C. Gohring, General Mounted Service U. S. Army; Hospital Steward John Wilson, U. S. Army.

By direction of the President, a General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, on the 5th day of June, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieutenant Charles L. Davis, Tenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Henry F. Leggett, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be ordered before it. Detail for the court: Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry; Colonel Abner Doubleday, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major J. F. Wade, Ninth Cavalry; Captain H. C. Corbin, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Captain J. C. Gilmore, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Captain Oscar Hagen, Ninth Cavalry; Captain J. L. Humfreys, Ninth Cavalry. Captain John W. Clous, Twenty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Captain Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers.

The leave of absence granted Captain T. Schwan, Eleventh Infantry, in Special Orders No. 73, April 21, 1873, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months.

Monday, May 26.

Captain George B. Hoge, Twelfth Infantry, having been examined by a retiring board, and found not incapacitated for active service, will proceed without delay to join his regiment. Mileage will be allowed Captain Hoge under this order from New York city, where examined, to his proper station.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. T. Rothrock, now in this city under orders to proceed to Denver, Colorado Territory, is authorized to draw mileage in advance for the journey to that place.

The board of officers appointed by Special Orders No. 88, paragraph 3, April 29, 1873, from this office, for the purpose of appraising the value of certain public property, is dissolved. The officers composing the board will join their proper stations.

The board of officers appointed by General Orders No. 58, June 28, 1872, from this office, to consider and recommend for adoption a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines for the military service, is dissolved. The officers composing the board will join their proper stations.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted the following named officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Sully, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Alfred Fredberg, Nineteenth Infantry.

Discharged.—Private Michael Higgins, U. S. Military Academy detachment of Cavalry; Private Frederick Becker, Company G, Twenty-third Infantry.

The commanding general Department of the Missouri will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Patrick Cloonan, Company B, Eighth Cavalry, now serving with his command.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following named officers of the Medical Department are relieved from their present duties and transferred as follows, and they will report in person to the commanding generals of the departments to which they are respectively transferred for assignment to duty: Assistant Surgeon Albert Hartsuff, from the Department of the Lakes to the Department of the Platte; Assistant Surgeon A. A. Yeomans, from the Department of the East to the Department of the Missouri.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect May 24, 1873: First Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant William B. Brunton, Ninth Cavalry.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 71, May 13, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended five months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea.

Colonel William F. Barry, Second Artillery, will repair to this city prior to June 6, proximo, to give evidence in a case pending before the Mixed Commission on American and British Claims. When his presence is no longer required, Colonel Barry will return to his station.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 24, 1873.

Captain Robert Chandler, Seventh Infantry—Died at Government insane asylum, District of Columbia, May 10, 1873.

Post Chaplain T. B. McFalls—Died at Washington, D. D., May 23, 1873.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company E, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Richardson, Tex., to Fort Duncan, Tex.
Companies A and F, Tenth Cavalry, from Fort Sill, I. T., to Fort Concho, Tex.

Headquarters and Companies B and C, Fourth Infantry, from Little Rock, Ark., to Fort Bridger, W. T.
Companies A, D, E, and F, Fourth Infantry, from Little Rock, Ark., to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.
Companies H and K, Fourth Infantry, from Little Rock, Ark., to Omaha Barracks, Neb.
Company G and I, Fourth Infantry, from Little Rock, Ark., to Fort Sanders, W. T.
Company E, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Larned, Kas., to Camp Supply, I. T.
Companies G and I, Nineteenth Infantry, from Jackson Barracks, La., to Shreveport, La.
Companies A, B, and C, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Richardson, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex.
POST ESTABLISHED.—Shreveport, La.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, May 14, 1873.

General Orders No. 4.

1. Colonel O. M. Poe, Engineer Corps, having reported for duty, will, in addition to his duties as aide-de-camp, perform the duties of engineer officer, and is charged with the collection and distribution to the Army of all maps and statistical information that will increase the efficiency of the troops, and preserve and utilize the vast amount of new information collected by the Army in its varied operations.

2. Division and department commanders who have not a regular officer of engineers assigned to their headquarters will appoint some other officer to perform the duty, preferably one of their authorized staff, to whom will be transmitted the journals and reports of explorations and surveys, and who will transmit the same to Colonel Poe at the headquarters of the Army.

3. The special attention of all commanding officers is called to the requirements of Army Regulations, paragraphs 708 to 715, inclusive. They will either execute themselves the duties therein defined, or detail some competent subordinate to make the notes, journals, and description of country required, fair copies of which will be transmitted as directed in paragraph 2.

4. Requisitions for the necessary instruments will be made to Colonel Poe, who, from time to time, will issue general instructions as to their use and preservation, as well as for carrying into effect the provisions of paragraph 3 of this order.

By command of General Sherman.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official:

JOHN M. BACON, Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

The telegraph announces that General Sheridan has detailed Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. Grant from his staff to accompany General Stanley on his Yellowstone expedition through the country of the warlike Sioux. Colonel Grant is ordered to report forthwith at Fort Rice, D. T., the headquarters of the expedition. The Secretary of War is peremptorily refusing all applications from civilians or correspondents to accompany this expedition, as it is General Sheridan's desire to have the column encumbered as little as possible by non-combatants. The scientific party has been reduced to five.

First Lieutenant J. M. Bell, Seventh Cavalry, May 23 was assigned to duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. for the escort to the Northern Boundary Survey Commission.

Assistant Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. Army, May 23 was ordered to Fort Buford, D. T., for duty as post surgeon.

Leave of absence for thirty days May 23 was granted Chaplain J. F. Fish, U. S. Army, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of sixty days.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days May 15 was granted Captain C. E. Clarke, with permission to apply for an extension of ninety days.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., June 10, 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captain F. E. Grossman, Seventeenth Infantry, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the court: Colonel George Sykes; Major J. E. Yard; Captains J. C. Bates, Twentieth Infantry; J. W. Scully, A. Q. M. U. S. Army; Carlile Boyd, Seventeenth Infantry; William Fletcher, Twentieth Infantry; J. P. Schindel, Sixth Infantry. Captain J. H. Patterson, Twentieth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Seventh Cavalry.—Troops D and I, at Fort Snelling, en route for service as escort to the Northern Boundary Survey Commission, were ordered on by rail, to Breckenridge, June 5, and thence to march to Fort Abercrombie, where they were directed to take the transportation provided for their service with the commission, and march without unnecessary delays to Pembina, D. T.

Twenty-Second Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days May 15 was granted First Lieutenant W. W. Daugherty, with permission to apply for an extension of five months—the leave not to take effect until return of the Yellowstone expedition.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.
State Cavalry.—A. A. Surgeon C. C. Goddard, U. S.

Army, May 16 was ordered to the camp of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, near Fort Hays, Kas., for duty.

Fifth Infantry.—Company E, May 17 was ordered to proceed, by rail, from Fort Larned to Fort Dodge, Kas., whence it will march to Camp Supply, I. T. Upon the arrival of the company at Camp Supply it will be reported to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty during the summer, as escort to surveying parties.

Eighth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Major D. R. Clendenin, May 17.

Major W. R. Price May 20 was directed to proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and assume command of that post. He will have the same authority over the posts in Southern New Mexico, including Fort Wingate, as was exercised by Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Devin, Eighth U. S. Cavalry.

Fort Union.—The commanding officer District of New Mexico May 19 was directed to detail a suitable officer to relieve Captain A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, of his duties as depot quartermaster at Fort Union, N. M. Upon being relieved, Captain McGonnigle will report to the Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

Fifteenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant C. H. Conrad May 19 was ordered to Fort Stanton, N. M., for duty with his company. Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Colonel Gordon Granger, May 19.

Lieutenant Wheeler's Exploring Expedition.—The commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 20 was directed to detail one sergeant, two corporals, and thirteen privates from his command, to proceed to Denver, C. T., so as to reach that place on or before the 1st proximo and report to First Lieutenant W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, as escort to a portion of Lieutenant Wheeler's exploring expedition. The chief quartermaster and chief commissary of the department was directed to cause this party to be properly supplied with the transportation and stores pertaining to their departments, as required by the instructions of the Acting Secretary of War, for six months' service in the field.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Fourth Infantry.—First Lieutenant John W. Bubb, regimental quartermaster, May 16 was directed to proceed to join the headquarters of his regiment at Fort Bridger, W. T.

The Fourth regiment of infantry, will, on its arrival in this Department, be posted as follows, viz: Colonel and two companies at Fort Bridger; lieutenant-colonel and two companies at Fort Sanders; major and four companies at Fort D. A. Russell; two companies at Omaha Barracks.

Captain John Rsiha and Avery B. Cain, May 19 were detailed as additional members of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 54, c. s., from department headquarters.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant E. L. Fletcher will proceed to Camp Stambaugh and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with his proper company, relieving First Lieutenant J. A. Olmsted from temporary duty. Upon being relieved by Lieutenant Fletcher, First Lieutenant J. A. Olmsted will proceed to join his company at Camp Douglass. Upon the arrival of the headquarters and two companies of the Fourth Infantry at Fort Bridger, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, will be relieved from duty at that station, and will proceed to Fort Fred Steele and there take post.

Second Cavalry.—Upon the arrival of the colonel of the Fourth Infantry at Fort Bridger, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Brackett, will be relieved from duty at that station, and will proceed to Camp Stambaugh and take command of that post.

Camp Stambaugh.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Stambaugh, W. T., May 19. Detail for the court: Colonel P. R. De Trobriand, Thirteenth Infantry; Major N. A. M. Dudley, Third Cavalry; Captains Alfred L. Hough, Robert Nugent, Thirteenth Infantry; Thomas L. Brent, Third Cavalry; William M. Waterbury, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Daniel C. Pearson, Second Cavalry. Major H. B. Burnham, J. A. U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

Hospital Steward Lafayette G. Ripley, U. S. Army, May 21 was assigned to duty at Camp Stambaugh, and ordered to report, without delay, to the commanding officer of that post.

Ninth Infantry.—Major E. F. Townsend, Ninth Infantry, May 17 was assigned to duty with the detachment of the Eighth and Ninth Infantry, under orders for the Department of Dakota, and was ordered to superintend the movement from Omaha Barracks of such troops of the battalion as are at that post.

Third Cavalry.—The Quartermaster's Department May 20 was directed to furnish transportation from Omaha, Neb., to Fort McPherson, for First Lieutenant J. T. Peale, Second Cavalry, seventy-six recruits Third Cavalry, and one prisoner Company A, Third Cavalry. Upon arrival at Fort McPherson, Lieutenant Peale was ordered to turn over the detachment to the commanding officer of the Third Cavalry, and will then return to his proper station.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Captain Guido Ilges, May 21.

Remington Pistols.—Commanding officers of cavalry companies having defective or unserviceable Remington pistols in their possession, May 21 were authorized to turn them in to the commanding officer Ordnance Depot, Omaha, and to make requisition for other arms, on the chief ordnance officer of the department.

Eighth Infantry.—Leave of absence for ten days was granted Second Lieutenant William H. McMinn, May 19.

Target Practice.—Abstract from report of target practice, Department of the Platte, for the month of April, 1873, giving the company in each arm of the service which made the best target at a single trial (three shots per man), at the several distances indicated, and showing the result:

1873.	Regiment.	Company.	Distance in yards.	Number of shots.	Number of hits.	Average dist. from centre in inches.	Size of target, inches.	Remarks.
INFANTRY.								
April 17.....	14th	E 550	132	48	214	72x110		Captain F. E. Trotter, 14th Infantry.
" 7.....	13th	A 300	153	71	8	72x24		Captain R. A. Torrey, 13th Infantry.
" 19.....	14th	A 200	63	33	9	72x22		Captain A. H. Bainbridge, 14th Inf'y.
CAVALRY.								
April 7.....	2d	D 300	180	95	18	72x44		Captain D. S. Gordon, 2d Cavalry.
" 16.....	2d	A 200	192	69	64	40x40		Captain Thomas B. Dervees, 2d Cavalry.
" 9.....	3d	I 200	126	64	8	72x30		Captain James Curtis, 3d Cavalry.

Extreme cold weather and high winds prevented the usual practice at some of the posts. Best practice, where the company divided into classes, Captain A. McArthur, Co. K, Thirteenth Infantry.

E. O. C. ORD, Brigadier-General.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

A despatch from San Antonio, Texas, May 23, announces that a confidential letter received by a gentleman in San Antonio, and dated Brackettsville, Kinsey County, Texas, May 20, 1873, says: As I informed you when here in Brackettsville, from every indication I was forced to believe that this country was the passing ground for the numerous depredating bands of savage Indians, known as the Lipans and Kickapoos, in their bloody incursions on the inhabitants of the lower and more eastern counties. From recent developments it would seem that in this conclusion I was perfectly correct, for early last month the stock men report they not only discovered the numerous divergent trails of the savages leading from points on Devil's river, the northern boundary of this county, to several crossings of the Nueces river, its eastern boundary, but in several instances have seen bands numbering fifty or sixty warriors dividing themselves in every direction to have a wider and richer field for their depredations. In consequence of these reports, and for other causes, General Mackenzie, commanding the garrison at Fort Clark, promptly started a company of cavalry over the various creeks and Indian crossings throughout the country, and thoroughly scoured every portion of the surrounding country where the Indians might possibly conceal themselves; but notwithstanding this vigilance on the part of General Mackenzie and the troops under his command, a band of fifty warriors succeeded in evading the troops, crossed the Nueces river, and as usual, divided themselves into small raiding parties, the better to enable them to evade pursuit and prey upon the stock and other property of the people of the lower counties, whose ranches are, to a great extent, devoid of protection. Under these exasperations and other circumstances of even a more aggravated character, as well as the great pressure of the popular feeling and excitement, General Mackenzie was influenced to resolve at any risk, cost, or consequence, to break up this nest of savages by attacking them on their own camping-ground near the Santa Rosa Mountains, in Mexico, and there, if not totally destroy them, at least to so cripple them as to render them unable for some time to carry on their murderous forays and cruel expeditions upon the frontier inhabitants of Texas. Accordingly, on the morning of Saturday last, the 17th inst., all the available cavalry force of the garrison was ordered to be equipped and in readiness at a moment's notice for important duty on the Rio Grande. Couriers were dispatched from headquarters to the several companies stationed on the various creeks and crossings with similar orders, which were strictly complied with, and all the available force of the Fourth Cavalry, numbering some 600 men, assembled at the call of their commander and proceeded under the guidance of the half-breed scout, Van Green, of Maverick county, and other guides, crossed the Rio Grande, and by a forced march of eighty miles into the interior of Mexico, reached the camp of the Kickapoos at early dawn, having been forty-eight hours in the saddle, and twenty-four hours without food or water, being compelled on the march to throw away and dispense with every utensil, accoutrement, or requisite whatever that could in any manner retard the speed of their march. The charge was made at dawn. The Indians, who were unprepared for the attack, made but slight resistance, the greater portion of them attempting to flee to the neighboring mountain for shelter. In the encounter nineteen warriors were killed and about an equal number wounded. Forty squaws have been captured, and about 100 horses, and other property, stolen by the Indians, have been recovered. The troops lost three men, one killed and the others mortally wounded.

Couriers arrived at the post last night with orders for 2,000 rations, the food of the troops having been thrown away in order to expedite the march. The couriers report that General Mackenzie and his command have safely recrossed the Rio Grande with the captives and recovered property, camping last night at Van Green's, the guide's rancho. Six wagons laden with provisions have been sent to their relief. They will probably arrive here to-morrow (Wednesday). The prisoners are mostly the squaws of the Indians who crossed the Nueces "last moon" forty strong, and who are now depredating in the lower counties. Since the affair I have learned that intense excitement prevails on the other side, and it is said the Mexican frontier authorities are excited to the highest degree, and have assumed a

very hostile attitude towards us. Reports of this kind were even in circulation here some weeks since. A gentleman of high standing on this frontier, and who is thoroughly conversant with Mexican frontier affairs, having practiced law in the leading towns of Coahuila, Mexico, informed me shortly after your departure that influential men of the towns of Santa Rosa, Monclord, Saragossa, Nova Morelia, and San Fernando, are apprehensive of hostilities arising between the two countries, believing that the difficulties that have arisen between the inhabitants of both banks of the Rio Grande can only be settled by the arbitrament of the sword; and in evidence of the truth of this statement, the State of Coahuila has just levied on her citizens such an extraordinary tax as is only done in cases of great revolutions or threatening war. Another gentleman of high standing in this community, a former resident of Mexico, and a man whose veracity is unimpeachable, informs us that he received a communication from an American resident of New Mexico, in which he mentioned the organization of a body of men whose object is to retaliate for the damage done by the Mexicans last fall in their raid on Villa Nueva; and the writer goes so far as to counsel the gentleman to exercise due vigilance in the care of his life and property. I mention these matters to convince you of the feeling which prevails in Mexico towards the people of the United States, and the probability of its being intensified by this last affair of the Indian camp at Santa Rosa. The supposition among the frontiersmen is that it will precipitate hostilities. You will have more news by next mail. The troops and prisoners will probably arrive here to-morrow. I have since learned that the troops were fired upon by the Mexicans as they were recrossing the Rio Grande.

Secretary Belknap received the following telegram May 27:

CHICAGO, May 27.

To the Secretary of War, Washington.

General Augur telegraphs that "the Mexicans on the border are well pleased with the punishment given the Kickapoos by Mackenzie. The remainder of the Kickapoos threaten retaliation, but we are ready for them if they come." P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

A despatch from Washington announces that the Secretary of the Interior has forwarded to Governor Davis, of Texas, another letter urging compliance with the President's request to surrender Santa and Big Tree. This letter incloses all the recent letters on the subject from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for that territory, and also a copy of a memorial from the Council of Confederate Tribes. The letter adds that all the additional evidence and documents have been fully considered, by the President, and upon the same he reiterates his request in order that the promises made to the tribes which these chiefs represent may be kept intact, since they have complied with all the conditions which were prescribed by their action.

A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at San Antonio on the 2d of May. Detail for the court: Captains S. T. Cushing, commissary of subsistence; N. Prime, Tenth Infantry; First Lieutenant A. Geddes, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenants A. Larke, Tenth Infantry; C. Augur, Second Cavalry, aide-de-camp. Captain J. W. Frenoh, Twenty-fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fourth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Charles A. Vernon May 10 in charge of a detachments of recruits, for assignment to the Fourth Cavalry, was ordered with them to Fort Clarke, Texas, reporting upon his arrival to the commanding officer Fourth Cavalry. The two enlisted men belonging respectively to the Tenth and Eleventh Infantry, were to be turned over to the commanding officer post of San Antonio, Texas.

Ninth Cavalry.—Major James F. Wade, Ninth Cavalry, First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton, Tenth Infantry, and Second Lieutenant M. B. Hughes, Ninth Cavalry, May 12 were appointed a board for the purchase of horses for the Ninth Cavalry. They were directed to meet at Ringgold Barracks on the 26th of May, or as soon thereafter as practicable, where they will organize and proceed at once to the horse ranches near Corpus Christi and test their capacity for supplying the number of horses required of the proper size and quality for cavalry purposes. If the necessary number cannot be obtained there, the board will proceed to such other points in Southern and Middle Texas as are likely to yield horses of the required qualifications, and will report at once each change of station. The board will be governed by the instructions they will receive from the colonel of the Ninth Cavalry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Major William H. Johnston, paymaster U. S. Army, May 23 was directed to proceed to Baton Rouge and Alexandria, La., for the purpose of paying the troops at those points up to April 30. This duty performed he will return to his station in New Orleans.

Payment of Troops.—Major George L. Febiger, paymaster U. S. Army, May 16 was ordered to proceed to Jackson, Miss., and Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of paying the troops at those points up to April 30. This duty performed he will return to his station in New Orleans, La.

First Artillery.—Batteries A and L, First Artillery, in camp at New Orleans, May 19 were ordered to Jackson Barracks, La., and there to take post until further orders.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Companies E and H, in camp at St. Martinsville, La., May 19 were detached from the garrison of Jackson Barracks, and ordered to remain at St. Martinsville until further orders. Captain Luke O'Reilly at the same time was ordered to Jackson Barracks, La., on duty connected with his company. This duty performed he will return without delay to his station at St. Martinsville, La.

Barrancas Barracks.—Major George L. Febiger, paymaster U. S. Army, May 16 was ordered to Barrancas Barracks, Fla., for the purpose of paying the troops there up to April 30. This duty performed he will return to his station in New Orleans, La.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, New York.

Second Artillery.—The leave of absence for thirty days granted Captain William P. Graves, in par 1, S. O. No. 76, c. s., from the headquarters Department of the East, was extended thirty days, May 26.

Fifth Artillery.—Leave of absence for fifty days was granted Second Lieutenant Garland N. Whistler, May 26.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending May 27, 1873: Captain George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry; Col. A. T. Lee, U. S. Army; Capt. J. B. Campbell, Fourth Artillery; Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. Army; Captain Francis Moore, Ninth Cavalry; Colonel R. H. K. Whitley, Ordnance Corps; Major George P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. H. McDonald, Ninth Cavalry; Captains J. M. Whittemore, Ordnance Corps; J. W. Brewer, Medical Corps.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for twenty days—to take effect June 1, has been granted First Lieutenant James H. Lord, R. Q. M., Second Artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

First Infantry.—As the daily papers have published despatches from Buffalo, giving an account of an attempt to assassinate Captain Robert E. Johnston, of Company G, this regiment, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. A. we give here the particulars of the affair as published in the Buffalo papers, stating in advance, however, that Colonel Johnston is a gallant and capable officer, whose friends are unwilling to believe reports to his discredit on the testimony of any one's anonymous letters. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of May 26, says:

An affair took place at Fort Porter yesterday afternoon, the effect of which has been to create no little excitement and speculation. The reporters—up to the present writing—have been unable to obtain full particulars, but such facts as could be learned are given below. The main features of the affair are that Dr. John S. Perkins attempted to kill, by shooting, Colonel R. E. Johnston, commander of the post. Dr. Perkins, a man about thirty years of age, was, until somewhere about two months since, acting as hospital steward at the Fort, and also, as we understand, serving in the capacity of assistant surgeon. When the city authorities determined to appoint district city physicians, he was named as one of them, whereupon he asked for and received his discharge from the service. Since then he has been attending to his duties as district physician, and practicing his profession in the city. Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dr. Perkins entered the Fort and proceeded to the quarters of Colonel Johnston, where that gentleman was seated alone. What transpired immediately after the two met we are not informed; but the Doctor handed the Colonel a letter, asking him to peruse it, as it contained something of interest to him (the Colonel). While the latter was reading the letter, he says, Dr. Perkins went behind him, drew a small revolver and fired at him, but missed; a second shot took effect in the left arm of the Colonel, near the elbow. The officer then ran from his quarters, out upon the parade, pursued by his assailant, who fired three more shots, one of which struck him in the back, near the shoulder blade. At this time Captain Tisdale—who had heard the firing from his room, adjoining that of Colonel Johnston—and Lieutenant Armstrong appeared upon the scene, when the former presented a revolver at the Doctor and compelled him to stop. It was found upon inspection that all the chambers in the revolver of Dr. Perkins—a small weapon of Smith & Wesson's make—had been discharged, save one, the cartridge of which missed fire. Dr. Perkins was conveyed to the guard-house, where he was still confined this morning. Dr. Alden, the surgeon at the post, being absent, Dr. Gray was called to dress the wounds of Colonel Johnston, which are said not to be serious. It is stated that the letter handed Colonel Johnston by Dr. Perkins was an anonymous one, giving the latter to understand that the former had made improper advances to his wife, etc. It was stated to our reporter this morning by a member of the police force that in the course of the shooting Colonel Johnston had fired two shots at Dr. Perkins. Colonel Johnston was unable to leave his quarters this morning, but sent for Deputy United States Marshal Toles, and made a formal complaint. A warrant was procured, and Dr. Perkins will be handed over to the custody of the marshal and taken before United States Commissioner Scroggs for examination this afternoon at three o'clock, on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill. As the alleged offence was committed within grounds under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Government, the case must of course come before the United States Court. In a later statement the *Commercial Advertiser* adds: "In justice to Colonel Johnston, it should be stated that he pronounces the accusation of improper intimacy with the wife of Dr. Perkins utterly without foundation in truth."

First Lieutenant Gilbert S. Jennings, First Infantry (recently promoted), was May 23 relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will proceed without delay to Madison Barracks, N. Y., to join Company B, First Infantry, to which company his promotion carries him.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain R. H. Offley, First Infantry, in S. O. No. 23, c. s., headquarters Fort Wayne, Mich., was May 24 extended three days.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

The following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending May 30, 1873: Captain W. S. Worth, Eighth Infantry; Majors J. P. Canby, Pay Department; R. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster's Department; First Lieutenants C. P. Eagan, Twelfth Infantry; W. W. Fleming, Twelfth Infantry; A. A. Surgeon H. K. Durrant, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant A. B. Bache, Fifth Cavalry.

A. A. Surgeon W. W. Bidlack, U. S. Army, was May 19 ordered to report to the medical director, Department of California, for annulment of his contract.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 88, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1873, Captain Garret J. Lydecker, engineer officers, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, having completed the duty upon which he was sent to the Modoc country, will, with E. J. Muybridge, photographer, and the draughtsman employed by him, return to division headquarters.

A board of officers, to consist of: Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, A. L. G.; Majors Samuel Brock, A. A. G.; Charles H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, May 16 were ordered to assemble at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 19th instant, to compile a system of regulations for the government of the military prison at Alcatraz Island.

Twelfth Infantry.—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William W. Fleming, by S. O. No. 29, c. s., headquarters Department of Arizona, was May 20 extended one month.

Sixth Cavalry.—Major James Biddle, Sixth Cavalry, was May 14 ordered to join his proper station.

Fifth Cavalry.—The board of cavalry officers, consisting of: Major William B. Royall; Captain Alfred B. Taylor; First Lieutenants Albert E. Woodson, and Charles H. Rookwell, Fifth Cavalry, detailed to assemble at Los Angeles, Cal., was May 19 directed to assemble at Benicia Barracks, June 2, for the purchase of horses for the First Cavalry, at such points in northern California and Oregon as may be determined upon by the division commander.

Fourth Artillery.—Captain Eugene A. Bancroft, at Alcatraz Island, Cal., was May 15 ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer of the Modoc expedition in the field for duty with his battery (A), relieving Captain Edward Feld, Fourth Artillery, who, as soon as relieved, will report to the commanding officer of Alcatraz Island, Cal., in person, for duty with his battery (L).

By direction of the General of the Army, Lieutenant Harry R. Anderson, aide-de-camp, and Private I. G. Scott, general service, orderly, were May 13 ordered to accompany the remains of General Canby to Indianapolis. Lieutenant Anderson after complying with the proceeding order will report for duty with his battery at Alcatraz Island, harbor of San Francisco.

Eighth Infantry.—Captain William S. Worth, Eighth Infantry, having discharged the duty upon which he was sent to the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, will proceed to his station, Cheyenne, W. T.

A. A. Surgeon H. E. Jones, U. S. Army, having reported his return to headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, was May 13 ordered to proceed to Portland, Oregon, and report for duty to the commanding officer, Department of the Columbia.

Leave of absence granted Major David Taggart, paymaster, May 2, 1873, was May 13 extended thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General for a further extension of two months.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Fourth Artillery.—Lieutenant S. W. Taylor, having performed the duty assigned him in orders from the Commanding General Department of the Columbia, dated Bill's Ranch, April 30, 1873, May 12 was ordered to report in person to the commanding officer, Modoc expedition in the field, for duty with his battery.

First Lieutenant John W. Roder, R. A., May 9 was ordered to take charge of Point San Jose during the temporary absence of all commissioned officers of the garrison, visiting the post daily, and making and forwarding the necessary returns and requisitions.

Payment of Troops.—The following named officers May 6 were ordered to proceed to pay the troops, at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, to April 30: Major T. H. Halsey, paymaster U. S. Army, at Camps Halleck and McDermitt, Nevada, and detachments from those posts; Major Brantz Mayer, paymaster U. S. Army, at posts in the harbor of San Francisco, Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, California; Major C. W. Wingard, paymaster U. S. Army, at Camps Gaston, Wright, and Independence, Cal. After the performance of these duties, they will return to their stations in San Francisco.

Twelfth Infantry.—A. A. Surgeon Henry S. Haskin, U. S. Army, May 7 was assigned to duty at Camp McDermitt, Nevada, and ordered to report to Captain M. H. Stacey, Twelfth Infantry, commanding that post.

The commanding officer of Angel Island, Cal., May 17 was directed to send to Camp Gaston, Cal., by the next steamer, in charge of Lieutenant John Simpson, R. Q. M., Fourth Artillery, all men and recruits for Company K, Twelfth Infantry, now at Angel Island. A. A. Surgeon P. H. Humphrey, U. S. Army, will accompany the detachment, and return with the guard and prisoners to his present station.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

The following has been received at the War Department:

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 28, 1873.

To General Sherman, Washington:

Colonel Davis reports that about half the Modocs, being whipped and hard pressed by Hasbrouck, have surrendered unconditionally. Colonel Davis says he will push the pursuit of Jack and his party, and hopes to end the war soon. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

A newspaper despatch from Fairchild's Rancho, May 22, 6 P. M., gives the following dramatic description of the reception of this band: "Here they come!" was the cry that startled the camp a few moments since and brought every person, citizen, and soldier, old and young, to his feet, hurrying forward to the crest of the hill west of the camp. First came Mr. Blair, the manager of Fairchild's rancho, mounted; fifty yards behind him was Mrs. Fairchild, and further still twelve Modoc bucks, with their squaws and papposes. Never did a procession move more slowly. The few ponies ridden by the Modocs were gaunt and weak, and seemed scarcely able to bear the women and children who were literally piled upon them. Among the men were Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Curly-headed Doctor, and others of lesser note. They were dressed in motley garbs, nearly all of them wearing a portion of the regular uniform of the U. S. Army, and every buck carried a Springfield rifle. The women were dressed in clothes that had evidently been used by the fair sex within the confines of civilization. All of them entered camp at a funeral pace. The noise and bustle among the soldiers were hushed, few words were spoken. The Modocs said nothing. No one approached them until General Davis came forward. He met the procession fifty paces from the house, and was formally introduced to Bogus Charley. Charles is a slender, athletic, intelligent warrior of about twenty years of age. The man thoroughly understands and speaks English. The scamp smiled sweetly on the General and shook his hand; and then all the leading warriors came forward and greeted him cordially. Then every Modoc laid his gun beside him and awaited orders.

General Davis said, "Give up your pistols and all your other arms." Each Modoc said he had no arms. "Then," said the General, "I shall give you a camp where you can remain to-night, and if you try to run or escape you will be shot dead." The order was explained and all obedience promised. The procession then moved across Cottonwood Creek to a clump of trees. At this point the tailings of the crowd came in. There were half-naked children, aged squaws who could scarcely hobble, blind, lame, halt, bony, and the scum of the tribe. There were sixty-three persons, men, women, and children—twelve bucks, twenty squaws and their children. Mr. Fairchild says there are twenty bucks missing from the Cottonwood branch of the tribe. Bogus Charley said Boston Charley had been killed. The disaffection heretofore reported is corroborated by the captain of the Modocs, who parted company with Captain Jack eight days ago. Captain Ives is now drawing rations and arranging for a feast. Captain E. M. Camp (first lieutenant Twelfth Infantry) arrived from Van Bremer's this afternoon. Companies E and G, of the Twelfth Infantry, will remain here on guard. Captain Kingsbury (Second Lieutenant George E. Kingsbury) commands Company E. General Wheaton and Captain Winters (First Lieutenant Wm. H. Winters, First Cavalry) reached here this morning. The artillery has been divided into squadrons and the Warm Spring Indians into small parties for the purpose of following Captain Jack's faction of the Modoc tribe, and the respective commands will start out in a day or two. A later despatch announces that another Modoc had just entered the camp and surrendered. It is Hooker Jim, the Lost river murderer.

A San Francisco despatch of May 23, giving news from Fairchild's Rancho, May 20, thus describes the reception of the female envoys sent by the Modocs to negotiate for their surrender: "The women were taken to General Davis's tent into the presence of General Hardie, General Gillem, and Captain Hasbrouck, Fairchild interpreting. True to their nature these women talked a long while and said but little. Finally Artens said the Indians were fifteen miles from here, and numbered fifteen warriors and fifty squaws and children. The Great Spirit has caused their hearts to bleed for the white people, and they all wanted to return to the fold and live in peace among the whites, but in the present condition of affairs a due regard for their lives prevented them from appearing within reach of the army. They wanted a peace talk, and said that the great white father—meaning General Davis—must come out and see them alone and talk over matters. Through that medium the parties might come to an amicable understanding, but no Modoc would surrender without a peace talk. Dixie corroborated the statements of Artens. The interview lasted an hour and three quarters. At the close, General Davis told Artens and Dixie to go back to the Modoc camp to-morrow morning and tell the Indians that he should not come out for a peace talk; that he did not believe in peace talks away from his men; that the Indians must come to him if they wanted to talk. He would allow them to surrender, and they had until Friday morning to make their appearance at his headquarters: after that time he should shoot every Modoc found with a gun."

This despatch further states that, "When General Davis, Inspector-General Hardie, Colonel Green, Colonel Sumner, General Gillem, Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenants Rockwell and Adams, with their escort, were on route to Van Bremer's, having left the lava bed about ten o'clock in the morning, a courier intercepted them and delivered a despatch to General Davis, whereupon the Warm Spring Indians and scouts in advance were recalled and the programme instantly changed and General Davis determined upon Fairchild's rancho instead of Van Bremer's for his future headquarters. The place is about twenty-three miles northwest of the lava bed. Captain Hasbrouck left Boyle's Camp May 7, and has been scouting ever since. His command consists of Battery B, Fourth Artillery, Troops B and G, First Cavalry, and Warm Spring Indians, numbering in all 210 men. Captain Jackson had charge of Troops B and G, with which he harassed the Indians. His men fought well in every instance and paid little heed to hunger so that they vanquished the Indians. Captain Hasbrouck specially praises the gallantry of B troop and a portion of G in the charge at Dry Lake. The men scaled a ridge

twenty-five feet high in face of the Modocs and drove them away. Captain Jackson led the right and Lieutenant Moss the left, and Lieutenants Boutelle and Kyle held other bold positions. Captain Hasbrouck has not lost a man since the Dry Lake engagement.

General Davis has telegraphed that the character of the country in which the troops operating against the Modocs are serving is very destructive to clothing, especially to shoes, which are rapidly cut to pieces by the rocks and stones of the lava beds. The Secretary of War at once directed an extra issue of clothing to the troops for this service.

A despatch from San Francisco, May 28, 1873, announces that Bogus Charley, Schack Nasty Jim, Hawker Jim and Steamboat Frank, after a conference with General Davis and a ride through a portion of the lava beds, have been furnished with four day's rations, horses and Springfield rifles, and started on the trail of Captain Jack. The proposition made by them is to kill him or capture him, with the rest of the band. General Davis is satisfied of their loyalty. Troop F, of the First Cavalry, under Colonel Perry, was to start from Fairchild's, May 28, for the Pitt River country to intercept Captain Jack and his band, if possible, and also ascertain the temper of the Pitt River Indians. Twenty Warm Spring Indians go with Perry. One Modoc warrior with a squaw and four children, came in and surrendered May 27.

Fourth Artillery.—The funeral of the late Lieutenant George M. Harris, who was killed in one of the late fights with the Modocs, took place on Thursday afternoon, May 29, from his father's residence, No. 1,715 Locust street, Philadelphia. The funeral was a large one, as Lieutenant Harris was well and widely known. The interment was at Laurel Hill.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Surgeon E. I. Baily, medical director of the department, and Captain M. P. Small, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence of the department, were May 7 ordered to proceed on Sunday, the 11th instant, to Camps Date Creek, McDowell, Lowell, Bowie, Grant, Apache, and Verde, and make at each post a thorough inspection of all matters pertaining to their respective departments. During the temporary absence of Captain Small, his office will be in charge of Major J. J. Dana, quartermaster, chief quartermaster of the department. Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, aide-de-camp, will take charge of the records of the medical director's office.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Company G, Twenty-third Infantry (Captain Charles Wheaton), was May 6 relieved from duty at Camp Hualpai, A. T., and ordered to proceed, without delay, to Fort Yuma, Cal., relieving Company D, Twelfth Infantry. Upon being relieved by Company G, Twenty-third Infantry, Company D, Twelfth Infantry (Captain A. B. MacGowan), will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., via steamer *Newbern*, if practicable; otherwise overland to San Diego, Cal., and thence by steamer to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the A. A.-G. Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to station.

Whipple Depot, A. T.—Captain M. P. Small, commissary subsistence, First Lieutenant Lafayette Hammond, adjutant Twenty-third Infantry, First Lieutenant Max Wesendorff, First Cavalry, were May 6 appointed upon a board of survey.

First Cavalry.—A despatch from San Francisco, May 26, reports that Company A, of the First Cavalry, which was sent from Prescott by General Crook on the 1st of April to co-operate with the troops engaged against the Apache and Mojave Indians, found a band of savages at the head of Date Creek, May 6th and fought them. In the action five Indians were killed and all their provisions and blankets captured. Immediately after the fight the command received orders from General Schofield to proceed to the Modoc country. The latest reports from Arizona indicate that there will be danger of another general Indian war. The companies of the First Cavalry, serving in this department, were May 9 relieved from duty therein, and will move as follows: Companies A and I, First Cavalry, will proceed to Camp Mojave, A. T., and turn over their horses and equipments at that post, and then proceed, via Fort Yuma, Cal., to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the A. A.-G. Military Division of the Pacific. Company D, First Cavalry, will proceed, via Fort Yuma, Cal., where it will turn over horses and equipments, to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the A. A.-G. Military Division of the Pacific. Companies L and M, First Cavalry, will proceed, with their horses and equipments, to Pueblo, Colo., and from there by rail via Denver, to Sacramento, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the A. A.-G. Military Division of the Pacific. Officers will take their personal effects only. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. Dr. Milan Soule, A. A. S., will accompany Companies L and M, First Cavalry, to Sacramento, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the A. A.-G. Military Division of the Pacific, for instructions. Dr. W. O. G. Springer, A. A. S., will accompany Company D, First Cavalry, to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the A. A.-G. Military Division of the Pacific, for instructions.

Fifth Cavalry.—Companies B (Captain Montgomery) and C (Captain Adam), were May 9 relieved from duty at Camp McDowell, A. T., and ordered to report, without delay, for duty, to the commanding officer, Camp Apache, A. T.

Camp Lowell, A. T.—A General Court-martial April 29 was ordered to assemble at Camp Lowell, A. T. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Carr, Fourth Cavalry; Captains Joseph T. Haskell, T. M. K. Smith, Twenty-third Infantry; John M. Hamilton, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieutenants Charles Bird, S. O'Connor; Second Lieutenants W. L. Clarke, R. H. Poillon, Twenty-third Infantry. Second Lieutenant Geo. B. Davis, Fifth Cavalry, judge advocate.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Tuscarora* was expected to sail from Panama on the 17th inst. for San Francisco.

THE repairs on the *Alaska* are expected to be completed some time between the middle of June and first of July.

COMMANDER R. R. Wallace transferred the command of the *Ashuelot* to Commander F. M. Bunce at Tien-tsin, China, March 25.

THE *Monongahela* has been docked at Portsmouth, N. H., for the purpose of removing her two-bladed screw, and having her original four-bladed one attached.

THE *California*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Pennock, sailed from Honolulu May 7, and arrived at Santa Cruz, California, May 23. She was detained thirty-six hours at that place by a heavy blow, and would leave for San Francisco as soon as the weather would permit.

THE *Canandaigua* arrived at the bar, Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, on the afternoon of May 14, but was unable to proceed up the river on account of the obstruction of the bar by a river steamer. Captain Roncken-dorff proceeded to New Orleans, communicated with Mr. Foster, the newly-appointed Minister to Mexico, and the party left on the 20th in a tugboat to join the *Canandaigua* and proceed directly to Vera Cruz.

THE Navy Department finds great difficulty in securing recruits needed just now for vessels which will shortly join the various European squadrons. Recruiting officers were ordered over six weeks ago to enlist men, but have thus far secured but a very small number. The department has just ordered public announcements to be made, in those quarters where sailors most congregate, for 500 men.

REAR-ADMIRAL G. H. SCOTT, relieved Rear-Admiral Jos. F. Green, in command of the U. S. N. force on the north Atlantic station at Key West, May 15. The latter transferred his flag to the *Pouhatan* and proceeded north. The *Pouhatan* left the *Terror* at the mouth of the Delaware and continued on to Boston. The *Terror* arrived at Philadelphia, May 25. The following officers were appointed by Admiral Scott as his staff: Captain J. B. Crighton, chief of staff; Lieutenant A. Marix, Flag Lieutenant; Alexander McKinley, secretary; and Isaac Davis, clerk.

THE *Junia*, it was rumored, would sail for San Domingo the latter part of this week. There seems to be some mystery concerning this vessel's movements, or rather the duty to which she is to be assigned. First she was fitted for deep sea sounding, etc., then for the trial of torpedos; next she put into New York and her sounding apparatus and material were sent ashore, for reasons explained in last week's JOURNAL. The *Junia* has lost twenty-five or thirty of her crew by desertion since her stay in New York, and unless she leaves this station very shortly she will have to remain here for a considerable period, as it is difficult to obtain recruits for the vessels fitting out for foreign service, let alone filling out the complement of men for a vessel whose crew has once been furnished.

Broad Arrow of May 10 states that H. M. S. *Thetis*, Captain T. Le Hunte Ward, arrived at Gibraltar on Sunday, April 20, having taken three days to come from Malaga, a distance of only sixty miles (under sail). On attempting to anchor, under sail alone, she came into collision with an American Government ship at anchor, carrying away her foretopgallant mast and jibboom, and doing considerable damage to the American. This appears to be another of those accidents which arise from a false economy of coal, and which, in this case, might have produced the most serious results.

THE *Narragansett* arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, April 30, fourteen days from Panama; sailed the next day for Cape St. Lucas, where she arrived May 7. The following is a list of her officers: Commander George Dewey, commanding; Lieutenants—George C. Reiter, executive officer; Zera L. Tanner, navigator; Isaac J. Yates, Edw. D. Taussig; Masters—H. H. M. Richards, Henry O. Handy, Herbert Winslow; P. Asst. Paymaster—George H. Griffing; First Asst. Engineer—James Butterworth; Second Asst. Engineer—William H. Numan; Asst. Surgeon—Edw. Evers; Boatswain—Thomas Savage; Gunner—John G. Foster; Captain's Clerk—Paul Metzler; Paymaster's Clerk—F. D. Locke; Draughtsman—William F. Beardslee.

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction is expressed by the captains and commanders of the Navy in relation to the classifying of vessels so that the captains are kept constantly at sea and the commanders excluded from active service. The commanders argue that their experience entitles them to sea service, while the captains growl at being compelled to perform more than their share of duty. Another cause of discontent is the encouragement given by the present system to officers to render themselves unworthy of command. If a captain or commander is rendered unfit for duty by dissipation, provided he has friends at court, he is assigned easy shore duty and not trusted at sea. There is another class—the "Coburgs"—who travel Europe over, or make short, fancy cruises, then return home to be assigned continual shore duty, special or stationary. Are "Coburgs" of such stuff as to be too weak-kneed for the sea roll? It is but justice to the officers that duty should be equally distributed among the different grades; and the detailing officer, in justice to himself, should compel the "Coburgs" and weak-kneed gentry to go to sea, or advocate their retirement.

THE late Paymaster G. L. Mead, U. S. Navy, who died last November at the Mare Island Navy-yard, was buried from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, May 27. The funeral ceremonies over the remains were con-

ducted at the church by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Paddock. There were present a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, a battalion of marines, several officers of the Navy on duty at this station, and a lodge of Knight Templars, F. and A. M., the deceased paymaster having been a member of that fraternity. At the conclusion of the services the coffin was borne to the hearse, which latter was draped with the Stars and Stripes. On the lid of the casket rested the uniform, hat, sword, and belt of Mr. Mead. The following naval officers, together with four Knights Templar, acted as pall-bearers: Pay Inspector C. Wallach, Surgeon E. Kerahner, First Assistant Engineer J. W. Hollihan, Assistant Paymaster W. C. McGowan. The cortege, headed by the band of the receiving ship *Vermont*, the marine guard, Free Masons, and the hearse, moved off for Greenwood.

Broad Arrow says: Some of our readers are no doubt aware that the Junior Naval Professional Association have offered a prize for an essay on Naval Tactics. It is within our knowledge that foreign officers are likely to compete for this prize, and we should not wonder if some long-headed German with a pile of books under his arm, and a long pipe in his mouth, should carry it off. Small as the pecuniary value of the prize is, the result would be sufficiently mortifying, as it would show that far keener interest is manifested in this and kindred topics in foreign services than in our own. This, we believe, is in truth the fact, discreditable as it may seem to the rising generation of naval officers.

AN exchange, speaking of Master C. V. Morris, U. S. Navy, says: "This excellent officer, who has been stationed at the Navy-yard for the past fifteen years, will remove in a few days to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and take charge of the naval post there. Mr. Morris has been in the United States Naval service for fifty-five years. He is a grandson of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, brother-in-law to the late Fenimore Cooper, the novelist and historian, and is connected by marriage with the present Secretary of State. The good lady and estimable family of Mrs. Morris will be greatly missed in Washington society. Always known as active workers in the cause of charity, the poor and friendless will lose friends whose names are to them as household words."

SPEAKING of the *Vanderbilt*, the San Francisco *Alta* of May 1 says: In dismantling the *Vanderbilt* and taking out her machinery it has been discovered that she is perfectly sound throughout, none of the timbers in the hull being in the least affected. The engines were sold for \$20,000 in gold coin, over \$2,000 worth of lead was taken out of her, and \$1,500 worth of iron. There was also found in the hold a large quantity of pig-iron, which had been used for ballast. The entire amount of stuff taken out of her will sell for some \$10,000 or \$12,000, which would make the amount realized in the neighborhood of \$32,000 in gold coin, leaving the vessel to cost her lucky purchasers only about \$7,000 in gold coin. So well pleased are Howe & Co. with their purchase that they have determined to rebuild the vessel from the hull up in regular ship-shape, removing from her that steamship appearance which altered vessels usually present. This change in the plans will necessitate a considerable increase of expenditure over what was originally intended to be made, but the difference will be more than made up by the increased value of the vessel after she is ready for sea. The entire cost of the ship, when ready for sea, will not be far from \$100,000, which sum will be almost returned for the first freight.

A DESPATCH from Annapolis, Md., May 26, says: The board of visitors to the Naval Academy witnessed the classes in seamanship in the handling of sails on board the United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, on Saturday. The *Dale* had all her sails bent, and lay alongside the wharf. The frigate *Santee*, also alongside the wharf, was also visited. The *Constellation* is lying at anchor in the stream, preparing for the summer cruise with the midshipmen on board. On Friday the weather was quite warm, but the midshipmen went through the different out-of-door exercises in a creditable manner, and the results of the various examinations reflect great credit upon the management of the institution, whose officers and instructors manifest every interest in the successful results of the students in their charge. The board made the "grand round," visiting the quarters of the midshipmen, the army, and other buildings. The examinations of the week concluded on Saturday afternoon with a second examination in seamanship on board the *Dale*, in spars, etc. The cards of invitation for the ball given by the graduating class, to be held on Friday evening, are already issued. The diplomas to the graduating classes will be presented by Secretary Robeson on Friday, when Rear-Admiral Davis will make the address to the students, on which occasion Washington and Baltimore will be largely represented upon the grounds. May 23 the midshipmen were exercised in fencing at the battery. After this the annual competitive drill among the four companies forming the battalion of midshipmen occurred on the greensward below the Admiral's house, about noon, the Committee of Decision being Captain Cook and Lieutenant Foly, United States Navy, and Lieutenant Robinson, United States Marine Corps. After the four companies had drilled, without drum or music, the flag was awarded to company B, Captain Fowler. In this company is the Japanese Prince Azuma and the colored Cadet Conyers. The presentation of the banner was made by Miss Dudlow, and the address by General Reynolds, United States Army. The successful company, with the standard at their head, then marched to the battalion to the sound of music from the Academy band, and were received by the three remaining companies with cheers, which it returned.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says that work at the Navy-yard at that place during the incoming year promises to be plentiful, both in general repairs and the construction of new machinery, ordnance, and enlargement or rebuilding of several of the shops. The laborers of the yard are engaged in coaling vessels, putting in the

boilers of the tug *Fortune*, clearing the marine railway preparatory to launching the steamer *Gettysburg* (an old blockade-runner), and in general yard-work. The Bureau of Steam Engineering is the only department in the yard running the usual number of men; while the iron-moulders have a large force at work casting steam cylinders, etc. The workmen in the Ordnance Department are rearranging the gun park north of the new foundry, the grades having been raised, and are repairing and placing in good condition the experimental battery on the wharf. It is also rumored that Admiral Goldsborough, the commandant, will shortly be superseded by Commodore Thomas H. Patterson, the former efficient executive officer. The steamer *Fortune*, the repairs upon which are nearly completed, will, as soon as finished, be sent to Annapolis to be used as a school-ship at the Academy in experimenting with torpedoes. The tug *Bluelight* is being fitted out for piscatorial purposes, and will, as soon as completed, be taken charge of by a well-known *savant* for the purpose of propagating fish in the eastern rivers. The tugs *Triana* and *Rescue*, the side-wheel steamer *Mercury*, the monitor *Mahopac*, and two torpedo boats, are lying at the wharf. The receiving ship *Relief*, known by the endearing title of "Noah's Ark," and her housing looking like a mansard roof, is lying at the wharf, in charge of Master-at-Arms Simmons, and "Old Ned," a first-class jack-tar, and Wheelan, a portrait painter. Her crew consists of twenty-five sailors and a guard of marines. The yacht *America* was launched on May 21, and is now ready for rigging.

OFFICIAL despatches have been received from Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, commanding the Asiatic station, dated April 12, at Hong Kong, in which he reports his proceedings and the movements of the vessels under his command to that date. In the *Lackawanna*, with the *Monocacy*, he left Hong Kong March 20, and the same day arrived at Macao, China. He there transferred his flag to the latter vessel and proceeded into the inner harbor, where, in the absence of the governor, visits were exchanged with the colonial secretary and other officers of the Government. A cordial reception was extended and the visit was most pleasant and satisfactory. On leaving the port his flag was saluted by the fort. With the *Lackawanna* in company he then visited Canton, the *Lackawanna* anchoring at Whampoa, twelve miles below. March 27, in accordance with previous arrangements, accompanied by his staff and the United States consul, he visited the Yamen, and was received with the greatest courtesy by his excellency. The visit was returned on the second day thereafter, and the usual honors and salutes were extended to the Viceroy on board the *Monocacy*. His excellency examined the vessel, her armament, etc., with peculiar interest, and evinced the highest knowledge in all matters of the kind. The Rear-Admiral reshifted his flag to the *Lackawanna*, at her anchorage, down the river, April 2, and the two vessels in company returned to Hong Kong, finding there the *Hartford*, which had arrived from Manila, March 30, and to which his flag was immediately transferred. The *Hartford*, on her passage out, after leaving the Arabian coast, touched at Galle, Ceylon, February 20; left there the 23d; reached Penang March 3; sailed following day; arrived at Singapore the 6th; left the 11th; reached Manila the 22d, and Hong Kong the 29th. After some slight repairs she would leave, with the *Monocacy* in company, for Swatow, Amoy, and the coast ports, expecting to reach Shanghai about the first of May. The *Lackawanna* sailed from Hong Kong, April 10, and later advices report her arrival at Yokohama, April 19, having beaten the mail steamer. Captain Shirley would remain probably until July, the senior officer in Japanese waters. The *Iroquois* left Shanghai March 12 for Japan, arrived at Nagasaki the 15th, where she expected to remain four or five days, and then go to Yokohama, via the inland sea. The *Saco*'s repairs were completed the 1st of March and she left Shanghai on the 5th for Yokohama; visited Kobe, and reached her destination on the 19th. She is to go to Nagasaki and remain until further orders. The *Ashuelot* remains at Tientsin. It was her intention to have left about the 1st of March, the Peiho being free of ice; but at the request of the United States minister her departure was deferred until May 1st. The *Palos* is in the Yangtze river. She visited Ching-Kiang, March 16, proceeded thence to Kiu-Kiang, and expected to reach Shanghai about the first of May. The *Yantic* was shortly expected at Hong Kong. Advices had been received from her at Singapore, dated March 21.

A LETTER from the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, off Bridgetown, Barbadoes, W. I., April 27, 1873, reports that vessel's arrival at the above port after a passage of sixty-nine days from Valparaiso, all in good condition. In latitude 1 deg. 29 min. south, longitude 32 deg. 45 min. west, spoke the ship *St. Joseph*, of Bath, Maine, 135 days from San Francisco, bound to Liverpool; all well; captain wished us to report him. From Commander Harris' despatch the following interesting matter is obtained: Very heavy weather was experienced in the vicinity of Cape Horn, which she rounded March 16, in both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. For over three weeks continuous gales prevailed, with heavy seas and cold weather. The *St. Mary's* had been over three years in the tropics and in the warm temperature of the Pacific—among the islands in the South sea, where the climate is of a nature so mild and equable that the seasons glide one into another almost imperceptibly; and the officers and crew were therefore unprepared for the sudden and rough changes peculiar to the stormy region off Cape Horn, which were felt most keenly. Wet weather, wet decks, and wet clothes increased the sickness and discomfort. March 14, in latitude 55 deg., 45 min. S., longitude 75 deg., 35 min., W., "Desolation Island," bearing N. E. by E., distance about ninety miles, the *St. Mary's* encountered a very heavy gale, which commenced from the northward and veered to the westward. The ship was hoisted to under storm-sails, the wind blowing in squalls with hurricane violence, which, even under the reduced canvas, forced her at times to such an extent that the "lee-rail" and "lee quarter-

boat" were in the water. She behaved admirably, however, as she always does—lying to beautifully, shipping no water, and without laboring, although her heavy battery would be trying were she not so strong and staunch. At daylight the gale moderated, the vessel having been hoisted to 24 hours, and although it was still blowing hard and a heavy sea running, the proximity of the land, with a current setting in, rendered it judicious to proceed ahead. The hatches were battened down and all the necessary preparations made for sounding. A smooth time was watched for and the vessel kept off before the wind and sea. Not a drop of water was shipped, and she kept ahead of the high combing seas with perfect ease and safety. Her admirable qualities as a sea boat were again fully proven. From Cape Horn to Barbadoes the passage was comparatively pleasant, although no S. E. Trades were experienced in the region where expected. After a long and boisterous passage the *St. Mary's* required a little overhauling, which would be done at Barbadoes, and then (the crew having been granted liberty) she would continue on to St. Thomas—thence to Norfolk. She expected to reach the latter port late in May. Commander Harris reports the prompt and successful manner in which one of the crew was rescued from drowning, February 20, 1873, just after leaving the harbor of Valparaiso. The wind was fresh from S. E., with rough sea, the vessel under plain sail to top gallant-sails, on the port tack, and making seven and a half knots. Joseph Arwidson, ordinary seaman, who had been working over the bows, lost his foothold and fell overboard. The alarm was given, the helm put down, both buoys let go, boat cleared away, courses hauled up, top-gallant sails clewed down, vessel hove to, with main and mizzen top-sails to the mast, and the boat lowered. In one minute and two seconds from the cry of "man overboard," the boat was in the water and pulling towards Arwidson, who had succeeded in reaching one of the life buoys. In fourteen minutes the man and both life buoys had been picked up, the boat hoisted in, sail made, and the vessel on her course. The following are the officers of the *St. Mary's*: Commander, T. C. Harris; Lieutenant G. B. Livingston, executive officer; Lieutenant E. D. F. Heald, navigator; Masters, A. H. Barnes, C. F. Norton, N. E. Niles, Joseph Hobson; Surgeon, G. S. Beardsley; Passed Assistant Paymaster, H. T. Stanciliff; Assistant Surgeon, A. M. Owen; Boat-swain, J. Coghlan; Gunner, W. C. Seymour; Sailmaker, G. T. Douglass; Paymaster's Clerk, F. S. Aylwin; Captain's Clerk, B. O'Brien.

THE U. S. steamer *Hartford* sailed from New York November 7, 1872, with orders to make the best of her way to Singapore and report to Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins as flagship of the Asiatic fleet. Fanning gales and fair winds brought her to Gibraltar in twenty days and a few hours. After coaling she proceeded to Malta, where she was detained nearly a month undergoing repairs to her boilers. That accomplished, she made Port Said, at the entrance to the Suez Canal, then through the canal to Suez without delay. With full bunkers a start was made down the Red Sea, under sail, and a good run was the result till within about four hundred miles from Aden, when she struck the monsoon, which prevailed at that season of the year, blowing strongly from the south and east. Here was fully demonstrated her incapacity as a steamer, for in three days not more than forty miles were made against the head sea, and wind blowing with a force varying from six to eight knots (per log); this, too, with topgallant and royal yards and masts on deck. The anchor was let go two or three times when the force of wind and sea proved too much for the vessel, do the best she would, and weighed during the lulls when deemed advisable, till, finally, topmasts were sunk lower and topsail yards sent on deck, when, by hugging the Abyssinian shore closely, Aden was reached at last, fourteen days having been occupied in making fourteen hundred miles. At Aden news was received that the *Colorado* had sailed from Singapore bound for New York by way of the Cape of Good Hope, of the transfer of Admiral Jenkins' flag to the *Lackawanna*, and her presence with the Admiral and staff on board at Calcutta at that time. Twenty days' steaming against the monsoon, taking advantage of every slant of wind to use sail, brought the good ship to Point de Galle, Ceylon; then, after filling up with coal, Penang was reached in due time. The evening before the ship arrived at the last-named place, the saddest incident of the cruise occurred—the death of Midshipman James H. Winlock. For two or three weeks previous to his demise he had been troubled with a cold, but had performed his duties regularly up to the time he was stricken with the illness that terminated fatally. On the morning of the 2d of March deceased was discovered in what the surgeons pronounced to be a "congestive chill." Everything was done that could be by the medical officers of the ship, assisted to the extent of their power by his messmates and friends, but all efforts to resuscitate him were in vain, and about five o'clock the same afternoon he breathed his last without ever having returned to consciousness from the time he was first attacked. A class-mate, messmate, friend, apparently in perfect health, taken away in a few hours from the midst of a collection of beings as intimately associated as are people who have sat at the same table every day for months, who have met frequently in social and official intercourse, connected by almost brotherly ties—all these circumstances combined caused his loss to be the more severely felt by those who had been so associated with him. He was buried the following day in the English graveyard at Penang, with the customary honors. On the 4th of March the ship started under steam through the Straits of Malacca, in charge of a pilot, a pleasant run of three days bringing her safely to Singapore. Here orders were found awaiting Captain McCauley from the Admiral to proceed to Hong Kong, to which place the *Lackawanna* had gone. Accordingly, as soon as possible, she set out on the last stretch of her journey, going first to Manila, so as to take advantage of the northeast monsoon. In her final passage from Hong Kong to the latter port she logged twelve and

thirteen knots under steam and double reefed fore and main topsails, fore sail, jib and spanker, with the head hauled down, close-hauled against a head sea. Her best sailing is with the wind fore or on the quarter; under such circumstances she made at various times in her passage across the Western Ocean fourteen and fifteen knots. Arrived at last at Hong Kong the 30th of March, one hundred and forty-three days from New York; but Admiral Jenkins, impatient at her delay, had gone to Canton in his flagship *pro tem*, accompanied by the *Monocacy*. The two vessels returned the 2d of April, and on the 3d "the Admiral's flag was duly transferred to the *Hartford*," that vessel and the *Lackawanna* each firing a salute of thirteen guns. The flagship has all her decks and hull caulked, and is being generally renovated; that done she will leave here on or about the 20th of April for Shanghai, stopping at coast ports on the way. She is expected to be in Yokohama some time during the month of June. The *Monocacy* accompanies her as tender. The *Lackawanna* sailed on the 10th for Yokohama direct to relieve the *Iroquois*, the latter being ordered to join the Admiral at Shanghai. The crew of the *Lackawanna* gave a highly creditable minstrel entertainment the evening before she sailed. A stage was improvised abaft the mainmast, with dressing-room forward for the performers, while the remainder of the quarter deck was reserved for spectators. Delegations of officers and men from the other vessels of the fleet were present, with citizens from shore, and much merriment was created at the lites and jokes, while the performance generally was loudly applauded. The *Saco* is at Yokohama, but has been ordered to Nagasaki. The *Ashuelot* is at Tientsin. *Palos* is cruising up the Yangtze river. The health of the fleet is good, so far as is known. The officers of the Asiatic station are: Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, commanding; Captain E. Y. McCauley, chief of staff; Lieutenants George A. Converse, William H. Emory, staff duty; Midshipman Charles E. Fox, admiral's aid; Chief Engineer John W. Moore, fleet engineer; Paymaster Edwin Stewart, fleet paymaster; Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, fleet surgeon; Captain H. A. Bartlett, fleet marine officer; H. G. B. Fisher, admiral's secretary; F. S. Jenkins, admiral's clerk; George Reimensnyder, admiral's clerk; Charles Hathaway, fleet paymaster's clerk; Mate Charles Sevin. The following are the officers of the flagship *Hartford*: Captain E. Y. McCauley, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—J. W. Philip, executive officer; E. M. Shepard, navigator; Lieutenants—A. H. Vail, E. McCormack, C. B. Gill; Masters—J. A. Rodgers, W. P. Potter; Midshipmen—J. L. Hansicker, G. C. Hanus, John Downes, W. A. Marshall, H. S. Waring, F. E. Sawyer, D. F. Baker; P. Asst. Surgeon, H. J. Babin; Asst. Surgeon, H. P. Harvey; First Asst. Engineers—J. B. Upham, J. D. Ford; Chaplain—J. K. Lewis; Second Lieutenant of Marines—F. P. Ela; Boat-swain—P. J. Miller; Gunner—R. H. Cross; Carpenter—J. A. Dixon; Sailmaker—J. A. Birdsall; Captain's Clerk—R. Frazer; Pay Clerk—A. J. Bartlett.

U. S. SHIP HARTFORD, PULO PENANG ISLAND, March 5, 1873.

At a meeting of the friends and messmates of Midshipman James H. Winlock, lately deceased, the following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his divine wisdom to take from among our midst our late friend and messmate, James H. Winlock; and,

Whereas, We wish to place on record our appreciation of his merit and moral worth, and to express our own grief and sympathy with his family:

Resolved, That we extend to those who in this sad dispensation mourn the loss of a son and brother, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That we ourselves feel deeply, and earnestly deplore, the loss of a friend, whose upright character, genial disposition, and kind manners were a constant source of happiness to all of us.

Resolved, That in the devotion to duty which always marked, and which kept him, although sick, at his post up to the day of his death, we recognize the true spirit of the officer, and an example worthy of all emulation.

Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 21.—Surgeon E. C. Ver Meulen, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa., on the 31st inst.

MAY 24.—Surgeon C. J. S. Wells, to the Navy-yard, New York.

MAY 26.—Boatswain Ansel Keen, to duty in the equipment department, Navy-yard, Boston.

DETACHED.

MAY 21.—Master E. H. Wiley, from the Portsmouth, and placed on sick leave.

Medical Director Ninian Pinkney, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on the 7th June next, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Somerset Robinson, from the Naval Station, League Island, Pa., on the 31st inst., and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 7th June next.

MAY 23.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. R. Bridgman, from the Constellation, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant George A. Baldy, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Saratoga.

Ensign S. P. Comley, from the receiving ship Potomac, and ordered to the Juniata.

Chaplain John B. Van Meter, from the Naval Academy, on the 15th June next, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

MAY 24.—Surgeon M. Bradley, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Louis Kempf, from the California, and placed on waiting orders.

Master J. R. Selfridge, from the Asiatic Station, and placed on waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 24, 1873:

Henry Ratcliffe, beneficiary, May 12, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Michael Black, apothecary, March 15, Naval Depot, Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Andrew Finnigan, landsman, February 23, U. S. steamer Saco.

John Self, seaman, March 2, U. S. steamer Monocacy.

Samuel Tennant, landsman, March 17, U. S. steamer Saco.

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THE ANALYTICAL DIGEST OF THE MILITARY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 31 1873.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

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MACKENZIE'S RAID.

THAT an officer of the United States, in time of peace, should cross the frontiers of a friendly State, and levy war therein, is undoubtedly a subject for great surprise and apprehension to his own nation. When that officer is well known to be a man of great prudence as well as boldness, one not likely to act rashly; and when his acts are approved by men of great caution and experience in affairs, such as GRANT, SHERIDAN, and Secretary BELKNAP, our first impressions are apt to change to those of deep attention. There must be something behind all this; exactly what, it is not so easy to say without careful examination of the circumstances connected with Colonel MACKENZIE's late exploit.

For a long period of years past, the Rio Grande border of Mexico has been infested with horse thieves on both sides of the river; Indians of all tribes, from the Comanche to the Kickapoo; turbulent border men disguised in borrowed plumes, worse than the red men; and finally Cortina's gentry, with others of the like persuasion, who have been industriously making their living by "lifting" their neighbor's cattle, in the style of Mr. ROBERT MACGREGOR of old, celebrated by Sir WALTER under his nickname of "Rob Roy." That the extent of these ravages has been greatly magnified by the sensational daily press, is best evidenced by the fact that we only hear of them now and then, when it is necessary to get up a cry against the "administration." That they do exist, and take place at intervals of greater or less length, is, however, a settled fact. The "raiders" come from both sides of the border, and seem to be no worse in Mexico than in United States territory. When we consider what a wilderness said United States territory is, just in that neighborhood, and what trouble we have, in land undoubtedly our own, with a handful of Modocs, it will be readily seen what a task must lie before a cavalry officer, on either side of the Rio Grande, set to watch Indians. The Mexican side of the river undoubtedly offers the most inducements to a savage gentleman to take up his abode there, if disposed to "lifting." On our side he must keep moving to escape the troops, whereas on the other side he can sit down under his own vine and fig tree, if they happen to grow wild, and meditate on future expeditions to plunder "Los Gringos." When not actually raiding on Mexican soil, he is absolutely safe; and this immunity has gradually drawn most of the free lances to the side of Mexico in the course of years. That one of these bands, the Kickapoos as it happened, should go on the warpath after American cattle is a common thing. That MACKENZIE should follow them is not surprising. He was sent there to do it. That they should cross the border, is but the experience of all border raiders. They started out to do all the mischief they could, and then to run to just that crossing to escape. So far all is mere everyday incident. That MACKENZIE should cross the Rio Bravo del Norte, as CESAR once crossed the Rubicon, is indicative of a similar resolution. In calm de-

liberation CESAR violated the territory of the republic; with equal coolness MACKENZIE rode into Mexico. That he did so, argues that he was, if not under orders, at least pretty certain of approval. If the end justifies the means, the complete victory he obtained over the brigands he was following will plead for him in judgment. That he did right we have no doubt. The simple and forcible illustration ascribed to General GRANT puts his conduct in such a clear light that we are tempted to append the extract.

If your neighbor's pigs come into your cornfield and destroy your crop, what use is it to complain? That will not restore the corn. You would naturally say remove the cause. But somebody says the cause of the trouble is the pig. I don't think so. The pig will be true to his instinct. The real trouble is we have no fence. The river has been, diplomatically, the dividing line. The United States has been willing to consider the weakness of Mexico and its inability to protect its borders. It would be foolish for us to complain now. That point was made against the United States during the Fenian raids. We did not pretend that the border was inviolate. All that the British government argued was that the United States, being at peace with England, and having friendly relations with the United States, the crossing of the boundary line in pursuit of an enemy, equally so to the United States and Great Britain, could not constitute a cause for misunderstanding.

If this was true with Great Britain, how much more with Mexico? We could not guard our frontier then with the army authorized by Congress. Neither can we now; but that is no reason why our cavalry should not pursue bandits whether they cross the Texan or the Canadian line.

We have not complained because the British authorities have done so, nor have we complained seriously at the offensive acts of the Mexican government. But, as far as I have influence, I am determined our citizens on the Rio Grande shall have the same protection those enjoy in the interior States. There will not be war. There is no occasion for hostilities. The Kickapoos and Lipans can no longer occupy Mexican territory peacefully. Colonel Mackenzie has already received orders to exterminate both bands, and if his force is not sufficient, to ask for more. If Mexico is to be an asylum for highway robbers after the United States protests, we do not intend to sanction it. And if the Mexican government complains, this administration has resolved to treat the accessory as guilty as the principal.

The last lines of the above extract will find an echo in the heart of every soldier. We have stood enough from Mexico. Henceforth let us compel her to do justly, or, if not, to submit to the proper reparation. The United States cannot afford forever to be made the laughing-stock of Mexico. Come to order she must, or be punished.

THE dramatic character of the events succeeding one another so rapidly in the Modoc country has long since diverted public attention from the circumstances attending the first unsuccessful movement against the Modocs by the troops under General FRANK WHEATON, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first Infantry. They are recalled by the telegraphic announcement that General WHEATON has been reassigned to a command in the Department of Columbia, from which he was ordered away upon the failure of his attack upon the Modocs. The Oregon papers and people, who were in the best position to judge, have from the first expressed their entire confidence in General WHEATON, and the Governor of that State in February last wrote to General CANBY, giving expression to this feeling. In this letter Governor GROVER said: "As to his (General WHEATON's) mode of attack on the 17th of January, I am able to say that it was approved by all of our most experienced frontier men who were present; and it is their opinion that the incident of the fog during the most of the day was not an unfavorable circumstance. It answered the conditions of a night attack with the benefits of daylight; nearly all the losses in killed and wounded occurred after the fog cleared up." And one of the local papers, the Salem (Oregon) Mercury, says: "It would have been impossible, with the force at his command, under the most favorable circumstances, to have gained the battle; and nothing short of the experience and observations of that day would have enabled him to form a correct idea of what was necessary to bring the war to a successful termination. The fact is, his removal has been brought about by criminal and ignorant twaddle of newspaper writers who knew no more about the situation of affairs than a Hottentot or Feejee Islander. The plans of General WHEATON were made with the greatest care, and with the approval of all the officers under him. Time will fully vindicate General WHEATON in every particular, and those who have cried 'blunder, blunder,' when there was no blunder, will realize the fact of having done a brave officer a cruel injustice."

We have not facts sufficient to form an independent judgment of General WHEATON's conduct of affairs, but are glad to find it viewed so favorably by those nearer to the scene of action, and whose warm interest in the success of the movements against the Modocs is not likely to bias them in favor of mismanagement. The Modocs are all of them skilled hunters, and, though so few in number, have

proved themselves no contemptible antagonists. We only regret that it should have come our turn to receive at their hands the lesson we visited upon the British troops under Pakenham at New Orleans more than half a century ago.

THE military code for Germany, brought before the Bundesrath during the present session, provides that the strength of the army in time of peace should remain as it is—401,659 men. This gives a war force of more than 900,000 men, besides a landwehr of nearly 800,000 men. The army will be divided into 18 army corps; Prussia, and other States with which Prussia formed military conventions, will furnish fourteen, Bavaria two, and Saxony and Württemberg each one corps. Although it is intended to improve the condition of the sub-officers and grant the officers an addition to their present pay, the military estimates remain about the same—90,693,213 thalers.

The liability to service (Wehrpflicht) remains unchanged. Every German from his twentieth to his thirtieth year is bound to duty, and the lot is to decide who shall serve. Those not drawn will be exposed to the conscription for two years after, in case the district to which they belong is unable to furnish its contingent; and in the event of an outbreak of war not only they, but also those exempted for temporary unfitness, can be called upon until their thirty-first year of age. Soldiers are to have the right to vote, either in matters concerning the Confederacy or local representation. Their income is to be exempt from taxation, and those on furlough are to be left free in all their movements, excepting so far as regards the regular periods for exercise, and to be allowed to marry, travel, and immigrate, being bound to return, however, from any foreign land in case of mobilization.

THE Dutch government, moved by the great dissatisfaction manifested in Holland regarding the complications with Atchin, and the severe censures of the lower chamber, upon its action in declaring war against the Sultan without sufficient preparation, has published a memorandum in its defense. In this it asserted that for years every effort was made and in vain, to persuade the Sultan of Atchin to fulfil the obligations prescribed by treaty, but that he treacherously endeavored to form an alliance with several powers against the Netherlands. This exhausted the patience of the government and compelled it to enter upon a war to punish the piratical Atchinese and thus to secure future peace and safety. The difficulty, however, is that upon being assured of the unsuccessful attempts of the Sultan to secure the aid of France and Italy, and in haste to prevent his obtaining aid from some other quarter, the government entered upon war without sufficient occasion and with a force by far too weak, and at a period, too, when the monsoon or trade-wind made maritime operations impossible.

The entire force of the expedition sent out to conquer a nation which has three centuries of hate to avenge against the Netherlands, and which has proved itself to be the most warlike of all the Asiatic races, numbered but five thousand men. Immediately after disembarking on the 8th of March, this little force encountered the most harassing difficulties, but notwithstanding succeeded in taking two redoubts a short time after their arrival. On the 15th they attempted to take Kraton, the residence of the Sultan, but were driven back with a loss of five hundred dead and wounded, despite the almost superhuman endeavors of the heroic General KOHLER, who paid with his life for the attempt. The monsoon, at this time, threatening to cut off all communication of the fleet with the land forces for perhaps months, it was concluded to withdraw and take up the expedition again next fall. For this second expedition all possible preparations are being made, and it seems probable that with an efficient force the army may be able to redeem its honor. On the other hand, should the Atchinese repel a second attack, the position of the Dutch government in the East will be most precarious, for her late defeat has clearly shown that her influence in neither Sumatra nor Java is what it was.

Atchin, it may be well to explain, is a town in the Island of Sumatra, and the capital of an independent kingdom and a once powerful State, of the same name, on the river Atchin or Atjih, near the sea.

Having an excellent harbor, and lying nearer to India than any port in the East Indian Archipelago, it has been for ages an important commercial mart.

WHEREVER we look abroad we find activity in the field of maritime development, and abundant evidence that while peace congresses are debating, sagacious rulers are proceeding upon the theory that the time is yet distant when the nations shall make war no more. The European nations are vying with each other in the increase of their respective navies, and the improvement of harbors and naval stations. Russia takes the lead. Having now completed her Caspian sea fleet, with the exception of a few vessels, she hastens to finish her iron-clads for the Black sea; the works at Kronstadt are to be enlarged and improved, and Fort Paul is to receive an iron-clad battery costing three million roubles; improvements are to be made in the Neva, so that vessels of the heaviest draft will be able to proceed to St. Petersburg; also at Sevastopol, in the Jenikale strait, and at the mouths of the Dnieper and Donec; the harbor defence of Nicolajew will be strengthened and Fort Kertsch enlarged. Krupp's heavy calibre steel guns have been selected for the iron-clad vessels. France comes next to Russia in activity, and, as it seems, has been aroused by that nation's progress in naval construction to such an extent that she has sent several of her most prominent engineers to Kronstadt to gather what they can there in the way of experience. The French also seem determined to follow up their long-cherished design to put themselves into possession of a naval station in the Red sea, which would, no doubt, be a great advantage for securing the shortest route by sea to her colonies in India. In the beginning of 1870 France was in possession of 51 iron-clads ready for use and in course of construction. Of these, 8 were declared unfit. In the latter part of October, 1872, there were yet to be finished 5 frigates, 3 corvettes, and 2 rams, so that in 1873 she began with 34 iron-clads ready for use. The guns used are rifled breech-loaders. Every possible effort is made to complete most of the vessels now in the yards during the present year. Great Britain at present owns 50 iron-clads ready for use and in course of construction, while in 1870 she only numbered 47. In the mean time one vessel, the *Captain*, has been lost, and another, *Prince Consort*, condemned as useless, and, until the close of 1872, five ships (*Cyclops*, *Fury*, *Gorgon*, *Hekate*, *Hydra*) were finished. Germany is doing her part, and even Italy is increasing the number of her fleet and strengthening their armament.

GERMANY, as we have already announced, is about to build a canal from the North to the Baltic sea. When this canal is completed the German navy will have the advantage of interior lines, and no enemy can undertake to blockade the coast without having fleets in the Baltic and North seas, and each of sufficient strength to meet the entire German navy. Aside from the value of the canal in case of war, it offers great advantages to commerce. Vessels can avoid the dangers of the western coast of Schleswig and Jutland, and the commerce of the Baltic will be greatly encouraged. The work will not be undertaken until 1875, when the Wilhelms-haven and the defensive works on the Elbe, Weser, and Jahde are to be finished, so that in the event of a war these works can protect the canal. The entire cost is estimated to be about ten millions of thalers, and it is expected that the work will be finished in eight years.

FRANCE has witnessed the spectacle, so rare to her, of a peaceable revolution. THIERS has given place to MCMAHON; the statesman and historian to the soldier; the moderate republican, or secret monarchist, to the imperialist; the believer in expédients to the believer in orders. The change has been brought about by a temporary fusion of various elements opposed to the Republic, and cannot be considered as at all permanent. MCMAHON, though no republican, is a soldier, and not a conspirator. He will preserve order and wait upon events, and in the present condition of French parties it is hard to say toward what events are tending. Republicans and monarchists are each divided into two factions, and the imperialists form still a fifth party in the State. If it should become evident that the Re-

public could not secure the confidence of the great majority, we should hope to see the government fall into the hands of the COMTE DE PARIS. He is a man of high personal character; has had an excellent education in liberal ideas, and has demonstrated the possession of capacities and tendencies which ought to make him an efficient and popular ruler. Besides, is he not one of our own Army boys; and should we not each and all be invited up to the sideboard at the Tuileries whenever we went to Paris?

THE Alumni Association of the Military Academy meets at West Point on the 12th of June. The business meeting takes place at 10 o'clock in the Cadet Chapel, and a large attendance is anticipated. The previous meetings of the Association have been very pleasant, and there is every reason to believe that the one in prospect will be equally enjoyable. The graduating hop of the cadets takes place on the same day, and the invitations are already out for it. The Board of Visitors to the Academy have nearly all arrived, and the examinations will commence June 2d or 3d. Among the recent visitors to the Point were BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR., and CANNON, the Mormon apostle, who were visiting one of the Prophet's numerous progeny, now a cadet in the third class.

THE Arizona papers, we observe, note with great satisfaction the genuineness of the "work of grace" which has begun among the Apaches under the ministrations of the commander of the Department of Arizona. The Tucson *Citizen* of May 3 says:

"G. W. BOWERS informs *The Miner* that 200 more Apaches had come into the Verde from the mountains, prepared to accept the situation and determined to lead a new and better life. How wondrous kind it makes people to whip them. So long as the bribing process was carried on they came in as conquering heroes; they instructed the agents what their royal wishes were and compelled a compliance, they scoffed at the soldiers and treated them like dogs. But now how changed. They act as though they believed a white man was as good as an Indian, as long as he behaves himself as well."

A SPECIAL despatch to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, dated Washington, D. C., May 27, says: "A new move is about to be made in the case of the capture of the famous rebel cruiser *Florida*, now pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, which will be watched with considerable attention here. The account recently published in the *Chronicle* of this city, and widely copied, of the proceedings, on a motion to amend the libel, was evidently inspired by government officials, and perhaps fails to convey an entirely correct impression. The motion itself was merely technical, and was denied by Judge Humphries, after argument of counsel, upon the express ground that the amendment was unnecessary) and that the libellant could proceed without it to have testimony taken, and the question of prize passed upon. Commodore Collins libels in behalf of himself and the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Wachusett*, alleging capture and asking that the facts be inquired into by a competent tribunal. The Government oppose the proceedings at every step, and the court holds that the captors have the right to have the question of prize or no prize passed upon, under act of Congress, June 30, 1864, whether the United States consent thereto or not. The captors believe that the benefits conferred on the mercantile interests of the country by the destruction of the pirate *Florida*, were incalculably great. The offence to the neutrality of Brazil was at the time promptly atoned for; and as between the officers and sailors of the *Wachusett* and the Government, no objection can be sustained on the score of unlawful capture except by the empire of Brazil. The case, besides involving the rights of many parties, presents points of unusual interest to the legal and mercantile professions. Commodore Collins and his officers have secured the services of General Butler, Hon. William E. Chandler and Frank W. Hackett, Esq. For the Government appear Judge Fisher, United States district attorney, and Hon. R. M. Corwine, special counsel."

REV. THADDEUS B. MCFALLS, chaplain in the United States Army, died in Washington May 21. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but was appointed from the District of Columbia. His commission bore date 4th of October, 1867. He held rank as hospital chaplain of volunteers in the war, and proved himself a zealous clergyman and efficient officer.

THE erection of handsome stables at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to cost \$30,000, is contemplated. The plans have not yet been decided upon, but it is expected they will shortly be selected and work commenced. The location will be on or near the site of the present stables.

GENERAL R. O. TYLER and Mr. A. D. Jessop, of Philadelphia, returned to New York on the *Parthia* Saturday last, from a year's absence on a tour around the world.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

ARTIFICERS AND WAGONERS.

The Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I would like to call the attention of the law-makers, through the medium of your valuable paper, to the fact that there yet remains something to be done, in the way of amendment to the act of Congress, approved May 15, 1872. I refer to the case of artificers and wagoners, who according to the act quoted above are entitled to no retained pay. Surely in common justice, these men should be allowed the same privileges as the other grades of enlisted men in the service. Let the grades of artificer and wagoner be abolished and let the men holding these positions be entitled to retained pay from the passage of the act.

ARTIFICER.

NAVAL APOTHECARIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: A great deal has been suggested to improve the routine and management of our Navy, but never to my knowledge has anybody thought it worth the trouble, to mention the corps of "naval Apothecaries," until Medical Director Mr. M. Wood, then surgeon-general United States Navy, called the attention of the Navy Department to the subject in his report of 1871, but I am sorry to say without success as follows:

"I also call attention to the protection due that valuable class of officers, the Naval Apothecaries. They should in the opinion of the bureau be made a permanent corps, instead of remaining as they do now subject to accidental employment, without any provision for their old age, and after their longest service. There are now officers of this class who are worn out in the service kept on duty, because there is no refuge for them but the poorhouse or the grave."

On shore stations their position is all that can be desired, but to have a competent corps of apothecaries at sea their position on shipboard ought to be made more comfortable. Why not let them, like the hospital steward in the Army, receive a permanent appointment, and, before entering the service, pass a mental, moral and physical examination; do away with the different classes, give them all equal pay, and the rank of a warrant officer? I have no doubt that the medical officers of the Navy would be in favor of a movement of this kind, as it would materially relieve them of some of their duties? Give them a place in the register, according to their seniority and examinations, which would cause a friendly competition between them.

The present Surgeon-General, a kind and just man, well versed in the requirements of the medical department of that branch of our service, I am certain would do something for the "poor apothecary" if there is any show of success. I say the "poor apothecary," for after a man has served in that capacity until he is unfitted by old age, or other disability, there is no provision made for a pension or even hospital treatment.

AN EX-APOTHECARY.

KEY WEST, FLA., March 31, 1873.

A PLEA FOR THE TEETH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I desire to call attention to a want felt in the Medical Department of our Army, and one which it is surprising has not been recognized and met long ago, viz., suitable instruments for cleaning and filling teeth, without which the handsome tooth-extracting case recently issued is incomplete. It has frequently happened in my experience, and no doubt in that of every medical officer serving on the frontier, to meet with officers and men whose teeth were beginning to ache and decay, and which could have been easily preserved for many years of useful service, had the necessary means been at hand for so doing; but, as it was, extraction was the only alternative. It is true the War Department does not promise dental services, nor are candidates for admission to the medical corps required to pass an examination in dental surgery; but the same principle which provides medical attendance for the sick of the Army, makes it equally proper and just to furnish the instruments necessary for an approved and judicious management of diseased teeth. The teeth seem particularly prone to undergo decay at remote stations, away from populous centres and where a dentist is never seen, and it is especially desirable that such stations should be furnished with at least a sufficiency of instruments to meet the immediate demands of those who find their teeth going, and to hold the process of decay in check till the services of a practical dentist are available. At my post we are so situated that there is no dentist within less than a week's travel, to reach one would require, besides the time, a very considerable outlay of funds. Other garrisons are still worse off than this, and it must be regarded as a great misfortune, to any one afflicted with dental caries, to be placed at such a station and be obliged to suffer the slow decay, or undergo the extreme measure of extraction, of teeth, which by a simple operation might be rendered permanently useful. As a matter of hygiene, too, the teeth should be properly cared for, because the possessor of bad teeth, or one who is deficient in the requisite number, not being provided with the means for properly masticating his food, is liable to digestive derangements, including dyspepsia with all its retinue of unspeakable ills and torments. Medical officers could attend to the requisite cleaning and filling, which really requires the exercise of but ordinary care and mechanical skill. If they lack the necessary information to enable them to perform the duty, as no doubt is the case with the majority, it would be expedient to issue with the instruments a pamphlet setting forth the proper mode of using them. The material

for filling teeth need not be costly, as there are many inexpensive substances which, alone or in combination, would answer every purpose. Finally, it may be stated that the British government long since recognized the propriety of extending to its army the benefits of modern dentistry; and our national pride, if not our national sense of justice, ought not to allow us to be behind (too far) in any act of humanity, however small.

MACHAON.

THE ARMY.

IN his response for the Army at the banquet of the Army of the Potomac Society at New Haven, May 14, General Sherman said:

I will not confine myself to the Regular Army; for I look upon you, gentlemen, as quite as much a part of the Army of the United States as the regular body of men enrolled and paid by Congress at this day, and called "The Regular Army" of the United States. [Applause.] I have seen you quicken at the sound of the reveille. You recognized to-night, very quickly, the old familiar call for dinner; and I have no doubt that if your country were to call upon you to-morrow, you would buckle on your old sword-belts and feel again just as you did eight years ago, before you were disbanded and came back to your homes. [Applause.]

And you, representatives of the Army of the Potomac, are not alone in this. From one extremity to the other of our bright land thousands and tens of thousands still live—though so many have died—who would promptly respond to the call of their country, and who would be as good soldiers as the regulars who now guard, sparsely, our wide extent of frontier. In my opinion, the Army of the United States might to-day, instead of being restricted to the number of the thirty thousand men composing its ostensible and enrolled strength, be numbered by hundreds of thousands; and any people looking at the little Army which we seem now to have, and relying upon that littleness, would be very much astonished if they were to attempt a landing upon our shores. [Laughter and applause.] Nothing can give greater pleasure to the man who loves his country than watching the spirit which animates and actuates you, gentlemen, this evening; for it establishes beyond all question that there is a reserved strength in this nation far beyond the calculation of the superficial observer. So that the people of this country need not for a moment apprehend any danger, come from what quarter it may. [Applause.]

I, for one, am perfectly willing to pass all subjects of controversy to the Peace Congress. We, of the Regular Army are, essentially, peace men. We love peace—we love it so well that we will fight for it. [Laughter and applause.] That is all you did in the late war: you rose up and buckled on your armor that you might secure peace in the land you loved—loved dearer than your lives.

Many of our best men have passed away. We heard to-day a tribute to one of our noblest and best leaders; and it gave me great satisfaction to know that when we pass away there will be others remaining who will do us justice. In life we cannot always speak our minds, but the truth, like the diamond, will be resplendent long after we are dead and forgotten. So with General Meade. I heard to-day a clear and explicit explanation of some things which were to me dark and unintelligible; and I feel more and more confidence in the truth and in the belief that there are men living now who will retain that truth and will reveal it to after generations. [Applause.]

These meetings of Armies held here and held in New York, Boston and other places throughout this broad land, not only do good, but they do more than good. See the galleries here to-night, filled with ladies and children. They will convey to another age and to future times the lesson of patriotism. After we shall have gone they will take up the spirit which you display here to-night, and they will remember with pride that they saw us here, and if danger arises they will remember and be actuated by it promptly. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I assure you this meeting is but one of many I have attended in which all were actuated by the same spirit—all actuated by the same love of country—all inspired with the same feeling; no jealousies of North, South, East, or West, but all imbued with one common thought, and that, pure patriotism. [Applause.] We have a country broad and extensive, one worth loving—grand enough to be loved; it is full of brave men and noble women, and there is no soldier who would not willingly die for it. [Applause.]

The soldiers of the Regular Army seem to be classed by some of our fellow citizens as in a lower scale than the Volunteers; and I fear that Congress also sometimes takes that view of the case. I beg those who make the laws to remember that the regular soldiers, though they be paid only thirteen dollars a month, are men; that they have lives as dear to themselves as other men's lives to them [applause]; that they have families and children who look to them for support; and, if the country treats them generously and confides in them, they will never betray it. They never have betrayed it, and they never will do so. The same is true of these young officers who are now growing up. They, too, are stimulated by the confidence you show them, and which Congress and the country show them; and they will grow up to be heroes, and some of them, perhaps, to be presidents, too. [Laughter and applause.] I am fully sensible of the policy which pervades you all, and in the name of the Army and Navy of the country, I thank you for it. (Great applause and cheers, the band playing "When we were marching through Georgia.")

THE French man-of-war *Ducodovic*, while being taken on to the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island, Bombay, missed her course and ran between two of the columns which contain the rams, doing injury to the lift to the extent of £10,000. The *Ducodovic* received comparatively little damage.

THE WANT OF REGULAR INDIAN FIGHTERS.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

THE deplorable events which have taken place in the vicinity of the Lava Beds during the last two or three weeks leave no doubt as to the wisdom of the suggestion made a short time ago in the *Bulletin* that a corps of regular Indian fighters should forthwith be organized by the Government, as well on the score of humanity as on that of economy. Regular soldiers are not fitted for a campaign against the wily savages, unless after a long and severe training. It is not too much to say that there are not a dozen sharpshooters in any regiment of infantry or artillery now in the service of the United States. Regular soldiers are taught to deploy in line of battle, and to deliver their fire at regular intervals and no more. The bodies to which they are opposed in warfare are large and plainly visible, and there volleys of course tell. But the Indian foe skulks in his native fastness; fights from behind trees and rocks; rarely exposes himself; and is generally able to take off the top of an ear or the finger of a hand when uncovered. It is this difference which has enabled the small and contemptible band of Modocs, who have been lying in the Lava Beds, not only to keep at a force twenty times greater than themselves, but to inflict upon it such terrible and woeful losses. Regular soldiers may do very well to garrison a disturbed Indian country, but the fighting will have to be done by those who understand the Indian mode of warfare, and can meet them on their own ground.

The economical phase of the question, too, cannot and ought not to be ignored. We have no idea how much the campaign against the Modocs, so far as it has progressed, has cost. It is not difficult, however, to come to the conclusion that the expenditure has been very heavy. The transportation alone of the baggage and supplies of the troops now in the field must have amounted to a large sum. We have seen it stated somewhere that the campaign against the refractory Indians of the Northwest in 1867, cost no less than thirty millions of dollars, while the net result was thirty Indians killed, or a million for each rebellious redskin. It is possible that the money already spent in the Modoc country has amounted up into the hundreds of thousands.

The men who fight successfully do not require shelter tents, heavy baggage, or expensive transportation. A little dried beef and a flask of spirits, carried by each man, suffices for the commissariat. There are plenty of these men to be found, if the Government will only offer the proper inducements for them to come forward. We deem it proper to reiterate this suggestion, not so much in view of the fact that the Modocs are not yet subdued, as from the possibility of other and more serious Indian complications by and by. The extraordinary success of Captain Jack and his small band have already been declared in many a lodge and debated in many a wigwam. Captain Jack has apparently demonstrated, for the time being, that the disparity in numbers which has heretofore kept the red men quiet, counts for little, after all. There are rumors of insubordination and war-paint in other quarters, more or less authentic. If a punishment almost appalling in its severity is not inflicted on Captain Jack and his band, and that speedily, we may look with certainty for other Indian wars during the summer. If in that case we have to deploy before them in line of regular battle, pursue them with "horse, foot, and dragoons," drag our hospital ambulances, stores, and tents after us, there will be a deplorable and to some extent useless waste of valuable lives and a great waste of money. There is the more necessity for a step of this kind, seeing that the Federal Government has taken into its hands, and very properly, the whole management of the Indian problem. In each case it would never do of course to permit the States, which may become the scene of Indian hostilities, to raise volunteers and interfere in the business. Under such a hap-hazard mode of treatment there would be no chance for a policy of any kind. The Federal Government must show that while it is ready to do all in its power to promote the happiness and comfort of peaceably disposed Indians, it is at the same time prepared to punish with severity and by the most effective instrumentality, all insubordination and rebellion. The plan of arming and keeping in readiness Indians where friendly disposition has been put to the test, might also be tried. In his brilliant campaign against the Apaches, General Crook availed himself of the assistance of friendly Indians, and it is believed that they contributed not a little to his success.

HOW THE WARM SPRING INDIANS FIGHT.

[Correspondence of the Sacramento Record.]

LAVA BED, April 24.—It is no disparagement to the soldiers to say, "As a rule they are not good shots," for such is the fact. This, I take it, is owing to two causes: First, they are not drilled enough at target shooting; second, the guns all shoot high and wide, especially after being fired a number of rounds. I think I am a pretty good shot with a rifle or six-shooter, but I know a Modoc would be tolerably safe before me with an army gun—either carbine or Springfield musket. I have tried them, and while you can shoot fast and at a long distance, they will not do for target work, and that is just what shooting at Modocs is, and a very small target they are, too, generally speaking. As I have before notified you, the safety of our men during the fight was owing, in a great measure to the fact that the guns used by the Modocs were those captured in the fight of the 17th of January, and almost invariably they overshot their mark.

The Warm Spring Indians are a fine-looking body of men, many of them being six feet tall and even taller. They are very decent and orderly, much better behaved than an equal number of ordinary soldiers, for your soldier off the restraints of duty is not always the most quiet and orderly man in the world. They obey implicitly their leader, Donald McKay, and the sub-chiefs who are with them. The sub-chiefs' names are Miller, Warm Spring George, Pi-Peckpah, and Hornasheig.

They are fine men, and many of them speak and, I think some of them read and write English. Their head chief is Daumeta, and he is at Umatilla with a few of his people, who number in all about 400. Their reservation is seventy miles south of the Dalles, on the Des Chutes, in a very good location. Their leader here, Donald McKay, is thirty-seven years old, six feet tall, and weighs now 211 pounds—his "lazy weight" being 225. He is a quiet, reserved man, a perfect specimen of a half-breed, and fully up to every Indian trick and device. The Modocs would give as much to get his scalp as they would for that of General Gillem. He is one of eleven children by Thomas McKay, an old Hudson Bay company trader, and the most celebrated Indian fighter ever known on the northern part of this coast. There are several other sons—George, an express rider, in the service of the Government, and Dr. William, an accomplished physician now residing in Umatilla. Their father came here, Donald knows not when, but he remembers of hearing him tell of bringing the first drove of sheep and cattle from California ever brought into Oregon, and that his companions on that trip were Coleman and Hall. He had at one time a saw mill and ranch on Champouitz on the Willamette, a saw and grist mill at Wallulula, a ranch and seven hundred head of cattle on Butte Creek (not the one of that name near here), and a ranch on Willamette slough—where he died in the winter of 1849-50. So much for the leader; and now I will give you a little sketch of the manner in which they fight.

When their line was formed, the extreme right and left end, or flank men, carried a little flag on a pole, that their true position could be determined at all times. They fight under cover generally, "hunting in twos," one covering the other. One creeps ahead, trying to entice a shoot by every possible device. If one rises to take aim at the head one, the concealed friend blazes away at once and the foremost one is then ready to fire at any one who rises to return that shot.

As an instance of the trick to which they resort to draw the enemy's fire, or to make him expose his person, I will relate an instance which came under my own observation during the second day's battle. We have, belonging to the Government pack train, a Warm Spring Indian, called Joe, who speaks good English, and has been in Government employ for several years. Well, on that day the train was idle and Joe must have a shot; so two or three of his tribe, who were on that side, went in for "a little fun," as Joe expressed it. They happened to go up into the skirmish line a short time before that break occurred, which left Colonel Miller in such a warm place. The Modocs then were very quiet, and they found it difficult to get a shot at them. Cautiously they crept forward. If one made a forward move it was quick as a flash, then down behind a rock, hat off and by his side, his gun always at full cock and to his shoulder, ready for firing. Waiting a long time, as it seemed, behind this rocky shield, another forward move was made in a similar manner. Getting tired of this, and not succeeding in provoking a shot, the old man Zeely, who is lame in one knee, laid down his gun by Joe and crawled forward like a snake in the direction of the ledge. After getting in advance some distance the old fellow took two stones and grated them together, producing a sound like the grating of a soldier's hob-nailed shoe on the hard lava. Stealthily a Modoc peered out from his cover to see where the Boston man was, when, quick as thought, Joe sent a bullet crushing through him, and the Modoc threw up his arms and fell over. The Modocs poured in a shower of balls, but Zeely sprang back, getting knocked down by a bullet, which cut the thick hair on the top of his skull, but Joe covered his retreat.

RUSSIA'S CAVALRY.

THE HORSEMEN OF THE CZAR—MARVELLOUS RIDING.

WRITING under date of May 2 of a review held in St. Petersburg in honor of a visit of the Emperor of Germany to the Czar, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

The great attraction of the day was the cavalry, and that far surpassed anything which I have ever seen. The two elements of excellence were, of course, the horses themselves and the horsemanship of the riders. Can anybody explain the peculiar charm about Russian horses? Without presuming to answer my own question, I think I may point out that one secret with trainers here seems to be to educate the horse—to make him trustworthy, faithful, ambitious, and to dispense with all those contrivances which, in more civilized countries, crush the spirit out of the poor beasts.

In what other country can one see horses like those which dash along the Nvaska so free, and fresh, and graceful? In what other country do they have such a glossy skin, such swan-like necks, such delicate limbs? And in what other country do they offer such material for cavalry? One must reflect, too, that Russians of a certain class are born, like Arabs, in the saddle. The horse is a member of the family, a brother, a companion in every adventure.

The Russian government had, therefore, good material; but it has employed it well, and the proof is the superb horsemen who to-day galloped along by Kaiser Wilhelm and his German officers. The Russian cavalry has the ordinary divisions found in all continental armies—namely, hussars, dragoons, cuirassiers, uhlans, etc.—as well as some species peculiar to itself. I pass over the former, and only call attention to the horses. These sleek and muscular beasts had evidently been selected as carefully as the men themselves. For each battalion they were all of one color—now a glossy black, now a rich brown, now a light gray—and the uniformity seemed to extend even to their size, shape, and motion. The effect was singularly striking. The Tebeck and Cossack cavalry have been so often described that there is nothing new to be said about their appearance.

The detachment which took part in the ceremonies of to-day wore bright red jackets and a sort of fur hats of the same color, and rode chestnut ponies. On their backs carbines were strapped, and in their hands they carried long red lances. They led the cavalry division. The first circuit of the cavalry was merely for inspection; the second was for evolutions. How impatiently the Cossacks went through the first, and how eagerly they entered on the second! The ponies even trembled with enthusiasm. As the cavalcade approached the Emperor, the riders settled firmly in their saddles, loosened the reins a little, and—the word is given! Like a flash of lightning, and simultaneously, the horses shoot off, and before the spectators have caught their breath are half way around the square. What an astounding pace! If a horse should stumble, the rider would never mount again. The Cossacks crouch low in the saddle, and shout like fiends; while their long glittering lances, stretching out horizontally far beyond the horses, are terrifying even to friends and non-combatants. The Germans do not spare their plaudits. They love the uhlans who tramped down the turcos, and the Bismarck cuirassiers who rode into the jaws of death at Mars la Tour, but nothing like these unearthly horsemen from the plains of Russia.

Let me not do negative injustice, however, to the rest of the cavalry. After the second turn around the field the whole body formed at the rear, opposite the Emperor and the amphitheatre. The front stretched the whole length of the field, somewhat longer—to use a comparison which many English readers will appreciate—than from the Seine to the barracks at the foot of the Champs de Mars, and several regiments deep. There were probably 15,000 in all—the cuirassiers with their white coats and heavy black horses, the hussars with their pikes, the mounted grenadiers, and the dragoons, and at the wings the reckless Cossacks again. The Grand Duke Nicholas waved his sword, and the entire force moved toward the Emperor and the spectators. At first it was a light trot, then an easy gallop, then faster and faster, till one could only see thousands of glittering uniforms and superb horses dashing madly toward a crowd. Nearer and nearer they come, and ever at the same terrific pace. It will be death for the imperial party who are on the ground below! Suddenly the Grand Duke's sword flies up again in the air; the officers pass the word along; still the 15,000 horsemen shake the earth. The Grand Duke's sword falls, and the mighty mass comes to a stop, as if transfixed by an electric shock. Perfect silence reigns. The long line of cavalry is as calm and steady as the marble palace itself, and far back through the centres all is tranquil. That was a glorious sight, and worth a journey to St. Petersburg to see. I shall never look on such a spectacle again.

A PLAIN STORY FROM ACTUAL FACTS.

THE sloop-of-war *Preble*, with a complement of some one hundred and thirty officers and men nearly thirty years ago formed a part of the squadron on the coast of Africa, commanded by the late Commodore M. C. Perry. Bissao, an island, with a seaport town of the same name in Senegambia, on the Geba or Jebra river, was often visited by the vessels of this squadron. It had been in the possession of the Portuguese government for more than two centuries, and numerous fortifications had been in times past constructed and occupied for defence against the natives or any foreign foe. The number of these forts had been reduced to one, which stood on the east side of Bissao, near the beach, when, in the fall of 1844, the settlement and the natives were at war, and the former was in danger of being pillaged and the garrison murdered, hostilities having been going on for upwards of two months. It was at this time that the *Preble*, Commander T. W. Freelon, arrived in the river. The garrison was in need of succour, and upon the application of the governor of the district Captain Freelon consented to remain as long as circumstances would permit and protect them from the attacks of the natives. For three or four weeks the presence of this vessel and the assistance extended secured the safety of the garrison and the settlement; nor did she leave until the safety of her officers and crew made it imperative. Exposure to the inhospitable climate, abounding with pestilential miasma, developed among the ship's company a fever of a gastric enteric form, and for a time the vessel was almost entirely disabled, from sixty to one hundred of her crew being down with it at a time. But two officers, it is believed, escaped attack—C. W. Pickering, the executive officer, now a commodore in the Navy, and G. V. Fox, then a passed midshipman, who subsequently identified himself with the noble administration of the Navy Department, as assistant secretary, during the war of the Rebellion.

Commander Freelon was for weeks too ill to discharge the duties of his position.

The *Preble* succeeded in returning in a deplorable condition to Porto Grande, the best harbor in the Cape Verde Islands. This group of ten prominent islands, as is well known, lies not far distant from the coast, and is also a part of the possessions of the Portuguese government. Porto Grande and Porto Praya were the principal resorts of our African squadron, and Bissao, above mentioned, was really a dependence of the Cape de Verde.

At Porto Grande a temporary hospital for the accommodation of the sick of the *Preble* was erected, and for weeks many lingered between life and death. Commodore Perry, fortunately, was at Porto Grande, in the *Macedonian*, and did everything possible for the comfort of the sick.

Some sixteen of the officers and crew of the *Preble* departed this life, victims to the deadly influences of the Jebra river and the exposure incident to boat and other service in a friendly act to the citizens of a sister government.

A suitable last resting place for our naval dead was sought on the outskirts of the village of Porto Grande. At best it was a barren waste, as the island is volcanic

and sterile. In the bed of a stream, some 400 yards from the nearest hut, dry most of the year, a spot was selected as a naval cemetery. Permission for its use as such was obtained, and, by subscriptions from the officers and men of the squadron, this burial spot, sixty feet square, was enclosed by a stone coping, surmounted with a wooden picketing. The dead were laid, with all the ceremonies and honors due on such occasions, in this cemetery, the gate was closed, and the American shield placed over the portal. Provision was made, by subscription from that and from subsequent squadrons, to keep the cemetery in good condition, and it was supposed the sacred place would ever be revered and respected. Others in the service subsequently fell victims to malarious influences on the African station, among them Commander Gordon of the Navy, and were laid by the side of those of the *Preble*.

Time rolled on. Four years of civil strife among us rendered it impracticable to maintain a squadron on the African station, and the slave trade having in the meantime almost ceased, it was only occasionally that a vessel of the United States Navy visited that coast.

The U. S. steamer *Plymouth*, which had been on the European station for three years, was ordered home last fall via the coast of Africa. Porto Grande, once the resort of our Navy in that quarter of the globe, was one of the places at which she touched. No great change had taken place in the village; its population had increased but little, and the progress of improvement had not reached the spot dedicated to the Navy dead. But a mortifying change, which was calculated to strike pain to the hearts of the American officers and seamen who visited the burial place of their comrades in the service, had taken place. The walls of the enclosure had been reduced to the level of the commons—scarcely a vestige remained to point out this as the spot where the bodies of Commander Gordon and others lay! The cemetery had been obliterated—razed to the ground—and the tombstones and headstones removed. One mark alone remained to indicate that the spot was or should be sacred—a headstone, which had been laid flat and covered with earth to a short depth, bearing the inscription that it had been erected to the memory of Midshipman Smith by his messmates G. V. Fox, Homer C. Blake, and others, of the *Preble*, in 1844.

The rest can soon be told. A few weeks before the arrival of the *Plymouth* the Municipal Council of Porto Grande had declared the cemetery a "public nuisance," and decreed that it be razed to the ground, as part of the fence had been torn down and it was a resort for persons guilty of improper practices. The palings, coping, and other articles, had been sold at public auction, and the tombstones were being used in the construction of private residences!

It is perhaps but just to state that it is believed that this desecration of the graves of our officers and seamen was an act unsanctioned by any higher authority than the Municipal Council of Porto Grande, and that steps will be immediately taken to restore the cemetery to its original condition.

A WASHINGTON despatch announces that Mr. Clark, architect of the Capitol, will soon begin on the fine property near the city, known as the Soldiers' Home, the erection of a commodious hospital for the accommodation of soldiers of the Regular Army who have served out one enlistment and become disabled or discharged. There is no institution of this character in the country, while there are asylums for disabled Volunteer soldiers in various parts of the country. The hospital will be under the management of the governor of the Soldiers' Home. The building will cost about \$100,000, and will accommodate about 200 patients. The expense of conducting it will come from voluntary contributions of a small amount from the monthly pay of every soldier in the Regular Army. The grounds of the Soldiers' Home have been nearly doubled in extent by the recent purchase of Harewood, the country seat of W. W. Corcoran, adjoining the Home. The amount paid for the property was \$350,000.

It is understood that a British firm is building a turret-ship for the Brazilian Government, to mount sixty-ton guns, which guns are also being made in that country. It does not seem very important, therefore, *Broad Arrow* thinks, that the British public should concern themselves very much about their little family of Woolwich Infants, which have been outstripped in their growth before cutting their teeth. What the Brazilian Government can want with an armament of sixty-ton guns, or why Dom Pedro, above all other potentates, should venture upon so costly an experiment, is a matter of some curiosity.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the date given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

MAY 16.	
Breckenridge, R. J., Colonel.	Parker, Captain.
Bucker, W. H., Major.	Despard, W., Captain.
Cass, G. W., General.	Skilling, G. E., Lieutenant.
MAY 23.	
Balls, Theo., Captain.	Newgent, D., Captain.
McLellan, Captain.	Paddock, Sherman, Captain.
Newfeg, D. H., Captain.	Pride, Geo. G., Colonel.
MAY 27.	
Bassett, G. W., Colonel.	Silva, V. M. C., Captain.
Upham, C. L., Colonel.	

Letters have been received at this office for the following persons: General E. M. Lee; General Mott, Egyptian Army; General Don Carlos Buell; General Ward; Major-General Mott; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sinclair, late Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army; Lieutenant W. A. Cameron; Commander of school ship Mercury; Colonel James F. Curtis; Colonel J. B. Moulton; Colonel C. H. Leagare; Colonel C. J. Leach, late U. S. Army; Capt John McCary, late quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Captain S. Whipple; Captain D. Jardine; Captain John W. McClure; Capt G. E. Vernon, late U. S. Army; C. G. Bartlett, U. S. Army; Lieutenant A. B. Jerome; Teacher.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CREEDMOOR RANGE.—As the time for the opening of these grounds for rifle practice draws near, the excitement relative to the proposed competition increases among our National Guardsmen and riflemen. The use of the rifle and devotion to marksmanship seem likely in a short time to become as popular in the United States as at present in England. The love of a good rifle is native to America, and it only requires such opportunity as afforded by the National Rifle Association to develop rifle shooting into a national pastime. The formal opening of Creedmoor range on Long Island is the first step in this direction, and we do not doubt that it will soon be followed by a proposition for an international rifle match. Our riflemen, however—particularly the uninitiated National Guardsmen—have a difficult task before them, as perfection in marksmanship, like perfection in drill, is to be derived only by good instruction and by constant practice in the field at long ranges. New York State, thoroughly alive to the benefits of rifle practice, early last winter adopted Wingate's Manual for Rifle Practice, published under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, and distributed a limited number (750 copies) among the officers of the State service as a means of securing a desired instruction in the National Guard. Complaints reach us constantly from some of the best commands, however, of non-receipt of these books, and many officers alive to rifle practice have been all winter groping in the dark in their instructions; and those regiments provided with armory ranges have allowed the men to practice or not as they preferred, the officers from want of knowledge being lookers on, or, at the most, merely superintending the firing. The supply of books was sufficient for the officers of the First and Second divisions, and it was supposed they were largely distributed; and from the number of complaints we are led to believe that the different headquarters have been derelict in distributing them among company officers. This manual gives in a condensed form the most recent instructions and regulations relative to rifle practice, and every officer of the National Guard—particularly company officers—should be in possession of a copy.

In regard to the Creedmoor opening, it is well to state that the association has made no great pretensions in the matter of prizes, preferring to reserve its choice prizes for the more elaborate matches of the fall. The matches introduced on the occasion of the opening are intended merely as an inauguration of the ground. The Board of Directors feels assured that the association and those who visit the range will fully appreciate their disinterested labors in the advancement of rifle practice, and hereafter more heartily support their efforts. Some members of the National Guard have devoted themselves to criticism upon the conduct of the association instead of giving their energies to its improvement; and too many, we regret to say, moved by that ignoble spirit which, incapable of generous effort itself, is incapable of conceiving its existence in others, have busied themselves with trying to account for the prosperity of the association on some theory of devotion to purely selfish interests on the part of those who have given time and brains and money to its establishment on a firm foundation. It is doubtless impossible to convince these gentlemen of what is the simple fact, that devotion to an idea has secured from a few persons an amount of uncalculating labor in behalf of the National Rifle Association which few institutions have been able to secure at any price. The result shows for itself; and well knowing that "nothing succeeds like success" the directors of the association are content to point to what they have accomplished at Creedmoor as the best answer to the captious criticisms of those who are as incapable of conceiving as they are of executing such an undertaking. There is no finer range, take it altogether, in the world, and it has been obtained at a cost not exceeding one-half the present value of the land, the cost of the targets and appurtenances, and the actual days' labor expended in putting the grounds in order. The directors of the association have from the first worked together as one man to accomplish what they have thus far, and their work has just begun, so far as the development of rifle practice is concerned. The visitors to the range, we will state en passant, are constantly on the increase, and even in the present incomplete condition of grounds, targets, etc., many are daily practicing. Members visiting the range for practice should be careful to produce their credentials of membership, or they cannot be allowed to practice at the targets. By next week one or more tents will be in position for the use of competitors and members; the storehouse, it is expected, by that time will be erected on the grounds. Communications from the Adjutant-Generals of Connecticut and New Jersey, in reply to the association's circular, state that these States will have representative "teams" at the opening match, and a few of the regiments of the First and Second divisions have selected their "teams"; but the majority, as usual, are backward. When will the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and hosts of other regiments, send in the names of their teams? Time is limited. Don't wait until the last moment. There are four trains running daily to Creedmoor, one leaving Hunter's Point ferry at 3:30 p. m., which enables visitors to spend some hours on the range and return by the 6:40 p. m. train.

The various committees have their hands full in getting

ready for the inauguration, and the Board of Directors are using every effort to make this informal opening a success. The 5th of June has been frequently announced as the date of this opening, but there is no authority for announcing this date. The directors, now that the range is in condition for regular practice, have much work before them. Moreover, the movements of the Governor are uncertain, and it is the great desire of the directors that he be present at this inauguration.

General Ward, commanding First brigade, has changed the time of his breech-loading competition, or rather there has been a misunderstanding on the subject. It is to be shot at 100 yards (not 200) at a target the size of a man marked on a slab 6 by 2 feet; the winner to be the one who hits the man the greatest number of times in one minute.

THIRD INFANTRY.—On May 26 this command turned out for battalion drill in two separate wings, the right at Yonkers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch; the left at New Rochelle, under Colonel Fay. A pleasant day's drive enabled us to see both wings—the Yonkers one in the morning, the New Rochelle one in the afternoon. Colonel Hatch's command arrived from all quarters on the 11 a. m. trains, and we encountered them in Yonkers coming up the street past the Getty House in column of fours, the men looking very well. Companies A, G, F, and I were represented, we believe. The exact strength we did not ascertain, but it seemed something a little over a hundred and twenty men present. Captain Savan, of Company A, has one good point—he always turns out a strong company. Of the morning battalion drill, under Colonel Hatch, we can only say that it seemed to us a pity that such fine material was not handled in better style. The men of the right wing looked and marched well, and were in first rate condition for drill, but the lieutenant-colonel seemed to be afraid to drill them. He formed companies near the Getty House, wheeled into line so close to the sidewalk that he had to move his command backward before he had room for his officers in open ranks; kept them marking time in the middle of the road while he executed a few movements of the manual; and finally stacked arms, when he dismissed—for dinner, we suppose. Short and sweet. The only company after dismissal that kept order was Sarwan's. As we drove away, the plucky old captain was hastening to improve the shining hour by a private drill on his own hook.

The drive to New Rochelle from Yonkers is very pleasant. The weather was delightful, and we arrived at Huguenot Park, to find Colonel Fay drilling his left wing with a vigor and success that was a great contrast to things in Yonkers. As a handler of a battalion we know of very few men in the National Guard equal, and none superior, to Colonel John G. Fay. Tactically and theoretically he is an accomplished soldier, and the whole drill was excellent. We regret to say that its close revealed a state of things, in the ranks of the Third, which is none the less disgraceful because it is the natural consequence of the mistaken lenity of colonel and brigadier-general alike. Our readers are well acquainted with the troubles in the Third, and have no doubt divined the cause. The colonel, an excellent tactician, is by no means a good disciplinarian. Were he not an old volunteer officer we should feel despondent of the future of the regiment. As it is, when we remember the similar case of Captain Henry Huss, who, this time last year, had the slackest discipline of any company of the Third, and who now, since he has been scolded so soundly by the JOURNAL, has become the best officer perhaps in the whole regiment, we feel encouraged to say to Colonel Fay, Wake up, there; you know your duty; do it without any more hesitation. Be a colonel in discipline, as you are in drill, and the Third will yet climb into a good place. But if you don't shake off this laziness, look out for squalls next time. One incident of this left wing parade is enough to cover a multitude of sins, and shows the material of which this regiment is composed. Company D, of Tuckahoe, has had no commissioned officers for months. The captain has resigned, accounts are muddled, officers neglect their duty, men are left alone. On Monday last Company D reported first on the ground, marching three miles to get there, and turned out thirty-two privates, under charge of one corporal. The military spirit of these men is deserving of the highest praise. A regiment with such companies in it is too good to be demoralized any longer. Now, General Ryder, punish the delinquents, if only to honor these true men who do their duty, despite all the obstacles your leniency has erected. By so doing you may save the Third for a glorious future. But if Company D distinguished the regiment, there was one other company which, at the close of the drill, did its utmost to disgrace it. That the conduct was deliberate is evinced by one fact. We had but a few minutes before noticed this company as being the best drilled on the ground; and most of the men are old soldiers. If these men had no respect for their company's credit, let them at least consider that by their conduct on Monday afternoon they bring disgrace on the name of their old comrades in the Army of the great Rebellion. For the sake of those old times we do not speak plainer this time; but let all the veterans of the Third remember that playing the recruit gains them nothing but the reprobation of the public, and the indignant contempt of every real soldier.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This command having for some time past been prospecting for a major in their own

ranks and without success, the available candidates positively refusing the office and preferring to remain with their companies, it was by common consent resolved to look up an outsider. The result of this seems to indicate the election of Colonel Lewis R. Stegman, who entered the service as captain of the One Hundred and Second Volunteers. The colonel has an excellent record; participated in the defence of Harper's Ferry, was shot in the head at the battle of Cedar Mountain and carried from the field for dead; recovered, and was present at Antietam, Winchester, Hillsboro, and Chancellorsville, specially distinguishing himself in the latter. At Gettysburg was again wounded, recovering to again do service at Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Pea Vine Creek, and Ringgold, leading in this last battle the charge which terminated the campaign of Chattanooga; was specially mentioned by General Hooker and General Geary, and promoted major for gallantry at Lookout Mountain. At Cassville and New Hope was selected by General Hooker to lead the forlorn hope against enemy's batteries. At Ackworth Bridge and Pine Mountain he commanded the advance; was shot through the thigh and crippled for further service in the campaign. After months of confinement he recuperated and joined Hancock in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He served a portion of his time as judge-advocate on General Geary's staff, but during every engagement went with his regiment and participated. Colonel Stegman has taken up his residence in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn, and was engaged in practice of the law under the firm of Davis & Stegman. He was one of the prominent managers of the Industrial Exhibition held at the Brooklyn Rink last fall, and is one of those energetic citizens who carry success in all their undertakings. The Forty-seventh may well be proud of its candidate for major, and we do not doubt that the election will be an unanimous one, as it ought to be.

Colonel Austen has appointed Lieutenant Silas B. Treat of Company H, Ninth regiment, as adjutant of the Forty-seventh. Lieutenant Treat entered the National Guard as a member of Company A, Seventh regiment, and was afterwards selected as lieutenant in the Ninth. He is a young man of energy and activity, and the Forty-seventh will have nothing to lose by this acquisition to the command.

THE FIRST DIVISION REVIEW.—On the occasion of the parade of this command for review by His Excellency Governor John A. Dix, Commander-in-Chief, June 3, the troops will be formed in close column of companies, right in front, the head of the column resting on Fifth avenue, as follows: The Second brigade on West Ninth street, Battery B on East Ninth street, the Third brigade on West Tenth street, Batteries C and G on East Tenth street, the First brigade on West Eleventh street, Battery K on East Eleventh street. For this occasion the artillery is assigned and will report as follows: Battery B to the Second brigade, Batteries C and G to the Third brigade, Battery K to the First brigade, and they will be formed under the supervision of the acting chief of artillery. The Separate Troop Cavalry will report at Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Thirteenth street at 4 o'clock p. m. Brigade commanders will report to the chief of staff at the Thirteenth street Rendezvous as soon as their commands are formed. The column will march at 4:30 p. m., the Separate Troop Cavalry leading the brigade organizations in open column of companies, following in the order named, parading the artillery assigned to each in rear of the infantry, and the cavalry in rear of the artillery. The line of march will be up Fifth avenue to and through Fourteenth street, to the point of review, which will be established on the plaza at the northern end of Union Square. To avoid unnecessary interference with the lines of travel, the following line of march will as nearly as possible be observed after passing in review: Organizations whose armories are located on and above Fourteenth street and west of Fifth avenue will continue through Seventeenth street to and through Irving Place northward; all others will continue through Seventeenth street to and through Third avenue to their several armories. Attention is called in division orders to Form I, article second, Appendix II, Upton's Tactics, which will be observed so far as applicable.

SECOND DIVISION REVIEW.—On the occasion of the Second division review ordered for June 4, the requirements of Appendix II, Upton's Tactics, relating to reviews will be complied with, excepting that the "double quick" will be omitted after passing the point of review; and the regimental commanders will cause at least three additional drummers or trumpeters to wheel out of column with their hands to beat the march or sound the flourishes for the Commander-in-Chief. The cavalry of the division will be consolidated under the command of the senior officer of that arm present, and will form (under the supervision of the chief of artillery on southerly side of Atlantic street, the right resting on Clinton. The commanding officers of the several troops will report with their commands at the place indicated at 4:15 p. m. The following is announced as the line of march, viz.: through the first street beyond where the right of the division may rest at formation to Henry street, to Joralemon street, to Clinton street, to Schermerhorn street, to Flatbush avenue and Hanson Place, to Cumberland street, to Lafayette avenue, to Carlton avenue, to Myrtle avenue, to Cumberland street, to reviewing stand, which will be erected on westerly side of Cumberland street, opposite Willoughby avenue. The march will begin as soon as the divi-

along line is formed, and the passing in review will commence at about 6 o'clock P. M. The Eleventh brigade, Howitzer battery, will leave the column on the corner of Lafayette avenue and Cumberland street, proceed to Washington Park, and fire the salute for the Commander-in-Chief upon his arrival.

In order to comply with the requirements of chapter 590, laws of 1872, the line of march has been so arranged as to avoid as far as possible interference with the several car routes, and it is directed that, when the column passes along any street upon which railroad tracks are laid, or when crossing any such street, an officer will be detailed from each brigade staff, whose duty it shall be to direct the movements of the troops, so as to afford facilities for the cars to be kept in motion.

THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—This brigade, Brigadier-General Varian, is ordered to parade, fully equipped, field and staff mounted, for review with the First division by the Commander-in-Chief, on Tuesday, June 3. Previous to the formation of the division, the brigade will be inspected and reviewed by the major-general commanding brigade. Line will form on Tompkins Square at 2:15 P. M.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—The General Orders which directed this command to assemble at the regimental armory, Nos. 139 and 141 West Twenty-third street, on Thursday evening last, state that the full-dress "Highland costume" for rank and file consists of kilts, jacket, epaulettes, bonnet, and white gloves. Uniform for drum corps, plaid pants, shako, epaulettes, and white gloves.

This command is ordered to parade for review with First division, June 3, in full-dress (State) uniform, shako, epaulettes, and white gloves. Assembly at the regimental armory, Nos. 139 and 141 West Twenty-third street, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Lieutenant-Colonel Stetson, commanding, in orders regrets that he is compelled to reprimand the captain commanding Company C for unofficer-like conduct on the 15th of May. We presume from this that the "captain commanding Company C" was placed under arrest, tried, and ordered to be reprimanded in orders, though we have seen no other announcement of the fact than this. The following reductions to the ranks for insubordination on the 15th of May inst. are also announced in Company C: Second Sergeant Owen Gilchrist, Corporal Archibald Trimble. John Kindlay (Veteran), of Company G, General Orders state, is prohibited from parading with this command until further orders.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Conkling, is ordered to parade with First division on Tuesday week. The line will be formed in Fourth street, the right resting on Broadway, at 3:20 P. M.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—This brigade, Brigadier-General Wm. J. Ward, is ordered to parade for review, with First division, June 3. The command will form in close column by company, in West Eleventh street, right on Fifth avenue. All to be in place by 4:15 P. M. Lieutenant-Colonel Madden is ordered to detail a corporal and four privates to report to the chief of staff at No. 33 West Thirty-seventh street, at 3:30 P. M., for orderly duty.

TWELFTH INFANTRY. This regiment, Colonel John Ward, is ordered to parade in full-dress uniform, plume and white gloves (field and staff mounted), for review, June 3, with First division. Assembly at regimental armory, Forty-fifth street and Broadway, at 2:30 P. M. The following non-commissioned officers, having passed the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants: Sergeants Alfred J. Deitz, Francis Hoffmeister, Company B, and Thomas J. Harte, Company C; Corporals Thomas Gethings, Company C, and Robert H. Manners, Company K. Sergeant Wm. G. Gardner Company K, has been detailed as right general guide, vice Salter, promoted.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Scott, is ordered to parade in full-dress uniform, on June 3, for review by the Commander-in-Chief. Regimental line will be formed at the armory at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp. Prompt attendance is enjoined, as the brigade will be inspected and reviewed by the major-general commanding, at Tompkins Square, at 2:15 P. M. The regiment is also directed to assemble at the armory in full-dress uniform, white trousers, for regimental inspection, June 23, at 8 o'clock P. M. sharp. Field and staff, non-commissioned staff, drum and fife corps will report at same time and place. Commandants of companies who have neglected to make returns as called for, are directed to do so at once. Any officer neglecting to make any returns or report at the time called for will be held strictly accountable for such delinquency. The regular monthly meeting of the board of officers will be held on Monday, June 16, at 8 o'clock P. M.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Col. J. C. Robie, is ordered to assemble for drill and parade on Wednesday, June 11, at Binghamton, N. Y. Commandants of companies are directed to have every uniform "filled," and report with their commands at the city armory at 9 A. M., sharp. At this drill the battalion propose executing the following movements: To open and close ranks; firings; to march in line of battle; passage of obstacles; to break into column of fours from right (or left) to march to the left, or right; column of fours right (or left) into line; to break to the right or left into column of company; to break to the rear by the right or left into column; to break, by company, from the right, to march to the left; double

column at half distance; form square; deployment of double column; change front forward on right company; to play the battalion into close column by division.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—This battery, Captain Simons, is directed to assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves) at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, June 4, at 3 P. M., to participate in the Second division parade and review before the Commander-in-Chief.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel C. Ward, is ordered to assemble at the armory in full-dress uniform (gray trousers), June 4, at 3:15 P. M., for review with the Second division. Line will be formed on Monroe Place at 3:50 P. M. The general exterior of the new armory building for this command in Brooklyn is about completed, and the frame-work for the mansard roof recently voted by the Board of Supervisors is now being placed in position. This will add greatly to the otherwise low appearance of the building, and will cost but little. The armory has a solid look, and its front and towers, built of excellent Philadelphia brick, with Nova Scotia stone, give the structure a very handsome appearance. The interior work is scarcely begun, so that it will be late in the summer before the armory will be ready for occupation.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Porter, is ordered to parade for review with First division, June 3. Assembly at the armory, in full-dress uniform, field and staff mounted, at 3:30 P. M. The following-named recruits have been transferred from the regimental recruit class to their respective companies, they having acquired the requisite proficiency in drill, viz.: R. Barry, E. Hyde, C. H. Hyde, R. P. McDougall, Company A; J. E. Doyle, F. O. E. Odell, Company B; T. W. Alyea, L. W. Jewell, F. E. McCall, C. R. West, Company D; M. Kiefer, J. J. Williams, Company F; J. F. Bultman, Company G; L. H. Cook, E. Mardaga, E. B. Phelps, H. Raphael, Company H; J. E. Foley, F. H. Newcombe, J. V. A. Trotter, Company I. Private Lionel H. Cook, Company H, has been appointed hospital steward, vice Kemp, discharged; Sergeant Edward W. Coles, Company H, detailed as color-bearer, and Sergeants R. D. Townsend, Company H, and C. N. King, Company E, detailed as right and left general guide respectively. For the information of the command it is announced that the board for the examination of non-commissioned officers, established by G. O. No. 15, series 1869, consisting of the lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant, will meet on the first Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M. All newly elected non-commissioned officers will be required to pass a satisfactory examination before warrants will be issued to them. The adjutant's office will be open for the transaction of business on Monday evenings.

THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISION REVIEWS.—It does not seem to be generally understood why the reviews by the Governor of the First and Second divisions were postponed, and the reason for their being dismounted reviews. The Governor, it appears, on the assurance of leading members of the Legislature that it would adjourn on the 23d instant, determined to hold these reviews on the 27th and 28th instant, and so informed Generals Shaler and Woodward. As the Legislature, however, did not propose adjourning until the 29th instant, and as the Governor could not leave Albany until after the adjournment, he was compelled to delay reviewing the divisions until the 3d and 4th of June. During the winter the Governor had a severe fall, which produced a lameness in his "bridle" arm, from which he has not recovered, and which will prevent him from mounting on the occasion of the reviews.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE election for major of the Forty-seventh will take place June 9.

—COMPANY G, Twelfth, is talking of a visit to Albany this summer.

—MANY of the National Guard commands participated in the Decoration Day services.

—FIRST brigade, First division, court-martial will be held June 16 at Seventy-first's armory.

—THE Ninth feel happy over its recent legislative exploit. How much of the money will it receive?

—FIRST LIEUTENANT RICH, Company C, Twelfth, and late of Twenty-second, has passed the Board of Examination.

—COMPANY K, Seventy-first, Captain Wm. H. Cox, go on an excursion to Eaglewood Park June 11 in the steamer Wyoming.

—LIEUTENANT GEO. MILLER, Company G, Thirty-second, was the recipient of an elegant sword on the occasion of the annual gathering of the company.

—CHARLES E. PERRING was unanimously elected second lieutenant Company E, Twelfth Infantry, May 23. Election for second lieutenant Company K, Twelfth, June 2.

—ON June 10 Battery B, Second division, will go gunning a la "Beebe Tactics" in the neighborhood of East New York. The "big guns" will witness the sport.

—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANTHONY, assistant adjutant-general First brigade, First division, has been granted leave of absence, and Major and Engineer John T. Denny detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general First brigade.

—THE question is, Do the First division and Seventh Armory bills read "shall" or "may"? A very decided

difference in the eyes of Comptroller Green relative to the issue of county bonds. The Thirteenth's Armory bill reads shall.

—THE Ninth regiment Veteran Association held its second annual reunion on Tuesday evening in the armory of the regiment, about seventy-five members and guests being present.

—THE annual May militia "training" of Massachusetts occurred on Wednesday in and about Boston, the military being out in force. Many of the companies, after parading the streets, visited the suburbs for target practice.

—THE Twenty-second has not decided about its West Point encampment in July, and it is feared the reception of the Charlestown Cadets in June by the so-called "Boston Battalion" of the Twenty-second, Companies B and D and the large assessment per man for this encampment, may interfere.

—THE Seventh "take" to the proposed encampment at Brooklyn, L. I., in July, and state that it is no seven-dollar lot land speculation. Free transportation by rail, free encampment grounds, plenty of water, and easy communication, and moderate assessment, are the inducements offered.

—IN reply to the statement in a recent issue of the JOURNAL to the effect that ex-Adjutant Norman, of the Seventy-first, had been appointed chief of Major-General Husted's staff, Fifth division, and that he had now reached the summit of his ambition—the rank of colonel—we have received the following lines:

The summit reached? my dear sir, no!
Can I not still higher go?
'Tis true the eagle ranks the bar;
But why may I not wear the star?

—A PARADE by the Maryland Second brigade, Brigadier-General R. H. Carr, commanding, took place on the afternoon of May 26 in Baltimore. Brigadier-General R. H. Carr, with several of his staff mounted, rode at the head of the column, followed by the First battalion of Cavalry, under the command of Major Harry Glimor, of Confederate fame, who was uniformed in Confederate grey. The cavalry were better mounted than on former parades, and their uniforms were more soldier-like, and discipline greatly improved. They numbered in all about one hundred and fifty, armed with sabres. Following came the Fifth regiment Infantry, Colonel J. Stricker Jenkins, with about 250 muskets in line. The First battalion of Infantry, better known as the sixth regiment, followed, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence Peters. After being reviewed by General Carr, at the corner of Lexington and Eutaw streets, the Sixth regiment marched to Monument Square, where they had a dress parade in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, and were afterwards dismissed.

—PLANS of the First division parade ground and adjoining property have been filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and Public Parks as required by the act, and an application will shortly be made by the Corporation Attorney to the courts for the appointment of fresh commissioners, who are to make a valuation of the property selected. Should, however, after the making of this award, the owners of the property not be satisfied with the appraisal and require "fancy prices," the commissioners will refuse to accept the property as allowed by law after making the award, and some other spot will be looked for. Until this question is finally settled no plans will be drawn up as to the manner the ground is to be laid out. The portion selected consists of about eighty acres, and located in the neighborhood of the Dyckman estate, close to the Harlem river and Fort George, and near to Sherman's Creek. This spot is now low meadowland. There are, however, two or three hills, but these would be levelled and used for filling-up purposes. There will also be two docks bulk on the Harlem river for steam transportation.

—THE First Light regiment, Providence, R. I., made a parade on Tuesday, May 27, complimentary to Colonel C. R. Dennis, their commandant. The line was formed on Dorrance street, with four commands of eighteen files front, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bullock, where Colonel Dennis and staff were received with the usual honors. The regiment wore their new scarlet coats, light blue pants, and bearskin caps, with an entire new set of equipments, and made an elegant show, and drew large numbers of spectators to the place of reception. The American band of twenty-eight pieces, with their new and elegant uniform, made by Brooks Bros. of New York. After a street parade, the regiment marched to the Dexter parade grounds, where some three or four thousand people had congregated to witness the drill and dress parade. The line was formed in single rank (a new feature), showing 150 men to the front, and giving the band a fine opportunity to play the new "F. L. I. Grand Troop," to the great delight of the admiring multitude, who applauded the movements of the battalion as they marched across the grounds in line after the parade. It is claimed by the friends of the regiment that this was the finest display the "Infantry" have ever made, and ahead of anything ever done by any military organization in the State. The F. L. I. Glee Club, nineteen members of the regiment, gave a concert in Newport, R. I., on Thursday evening, June 5, for the benefit of the Newport Artillery. The officers of the "Infantry" also gave a complimentary supper to the active members of the regiment at the armory on Tuesday evening, June 3.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

In the House of Commons, May 5, Mr. Ayrton, in reply to Mr. Greaves, said the map of Great Britain would not be complete for some time; the one-inch map for England and Wales was already published; the map of Scotland would be complete in four years; and in six years the entire series of maps would be furnished, with the hills all shaded in.

COLONEL LLOYD LINDSAY has offered a prize through the British National Rifle Association for men belonging to the mounted branches of the auxiliary forces, to be contested at Wimbledon. Men will enter in sections of four from Yeomanry corps and corps of Volunteer Light Horse and Mounted Rifles, will ride three quarters of a mile, taking two flights of hurdles in the course, and five dismounted at two distances—200 and 400 yards. Five shots will be allowed at each distance.

THE *German Weekly Gazette* is authorized to explain, in the face of numerous rumors attributing the recall of the German squadron to sail round the world to a defective and unsatisfactory state of the vessels, that such reports are utterly unfounded. There is no motive for the recall except the threatening condition of the Iberian Peninsula, which may necessitate armed interference for the protection of the German settlers in that country.

A VALUABLE return has been issued of the losses and casualties of Her Majesty's ships from January, 1860, to April, 1872. Between these dates five ships were foundered, including the *Camilla*, which went down in 1860 (131 lives lost), and the *Captain* in 1870 (478 lives lost). The *Orpheus* (189 lives lost) ran on shore in 1863, and in the following year the *Bombay* (91 lives lost) was destroyed by fire. The *Amazon* and the *Trinculo* went down in consequence of collision; and 101 vessels stranded. As pointing out the prevailing causes of disaster at sea, the return will be of the greatest use to all responsible naval men.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL, who died of erysipelas at Avignon on May 8, having nearly completed his sixty-seventh year, was the only son of Mr. James Mill, the historian of India. In 1823 he entered the service of the East India Company at the India House, where he became one of the principal officials. After his retirement from this position he was elected for Westminster in 1865, and sat in Parliament during the sessions of 1866, 1867, and 1868, but he was defeated at the general election at the end of the latter year. His "System of Logic" was published in 1843, and his "Principles of Political Economy" in 1848. Besides these works, Mr. Mill wrote the well-known essays on Liberty, Utilitarianism, Representative Government, the Subjection of Women, Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy, Auguste Comte and Positivism, etc., and was for some time editor of the *Westminster Review*.

In Admiral Charles Rigault de Genouilly, whose death happened at Paris May 4, France has lost one of her most distinguished naval officers. He was born on the 12th of April, 1807, so that he had only just completed his 66th year. He took part in the Crimean war, as commander of a detachment of marines, at the siege of Sebastopol, and afterwards co-operated at the head of the naval division with the English forces at the capture and occupation of Canton. He was nominated a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor during the Russian war. The late Admiral was also known as a man of high scientific attainments. In 1842 he published an enlarged and improved edition of "The Chart Book of the West India Islands," and in 1846 bore a share in preparing for the press a second edition of the "Dictionnaire Universel et Raisonné de Marine" of M. de Montferrier. In 1853, also, he sat upon the Board of Marine Works, where his advice was always listened to with attention and respect.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* says that news has arrived there from Central Asia which the Russian papers were forbidden to publish. It appears that the people of Bokhara sympathize strongly with the Khivans, and that the Russian government suspects the Ameer of acting in collusion with the Khan of Khiva. The Russian corps which has been despatched to Khiva from Djizak has consequently received orders to make a long detour along the northern frontier of Bokhara, by Ushma, Temir-Kobuk, and Myn-Bulet, instead of proceeding by the direct road along the Amoo-Darya, which is 300 versts shorter than the other. The corps, on approaching the frontier of Bokhara, received such alarming intelligence as to the state of affairs in the Ameer's capital that General Kaufmann has ordered the troops to march there from Samarcand. Four Bokharan emissaries have been arrested at Taschkend, where they were inciting the people to rise against the Russian government, and it is said that the disturbances among the Kirghiz in the vicinity of Fort Perovsk was also caused by Bokharan agitators.

THE Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday, April 23. The report, after referring to the principal features of last year's competitions, states as a matter of congratulation that the shooting was brought to a close without the slightest accident of any kind—a fact which applies to all previous meetings during the twelve years' existence of the association. The financial position of the association is better than in any previous year, the treasury showing a balance of £541. The value of the prizes, 410 in all, amounted to £1,260, exclusive of the Caledonian Shield, the International Trophy, The Gunmakers' Cup, and the Public Schools Trophy, and was considerably in advance of 1871. The meeting for the current year will commence on the 16th of June. The Edinburgh Association, as all other British associations will now do, is about to follow the lead of the National Association as to the abolition of sighting shots, and it is intended to increase the accommodation at the range by the erection of one or two additional targets. The Aberdeen Artillery and Rifle Association has adopted these regulations, the issue of the ammuni-

tion cartridge by cartridge at the firing point, and the inclusion of the price in the entrance fee. The meeting takes place on the 30th of June, and lasts four days. The money prizes offered amount to the value of £474, besides £230 in other prizes.

THE *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*, in a notice of the Swiss federal army, furnishes the annexed particulars: The new Swiss bronze breech-loading field-gun is 8.4 centimetres in calibre, and weighs 433 kilogrammes; the ordinary charge is 840 grammes. The weights of the projectiles are as follows: Shells, 5.53 kilogrammes; shrapnel, 5.61 kilogrammes; canister, 5.53 kilogrammes. The gun is mounted on an iron field-carriage, provided with side boxes. The limber is also of iron. Both are fitted for practice with wooden wheels. With forty rounds in the limber boxes, and a team of six horses, the total draught of the piece is 1,600 kilogrammes, or with a detachment of five men mounted on the gun and limber-boxes, 2,000 kilogrammes. The range and accuracy of fire are very favorably reported of. The terminal velocity of the shell was found to be 356 metres, at a range of 500 metres with an elevation of 0 deg. 45 min.; 239 metres at a range of 2,500 metres, with an elevation of 7 deg.; and 195 metres at a range of 3,500 metres, with an elevation of 11 deg. 30 min. The fuses used with the shells are a modification of the Prussian fuse. The shrapnels are an improvement on the Boxer-shrapnel. They are of wrought iron, with cast-iron ends, the bursting charge being contained in a central brass tube. The charge consists of 130 bullets of sixteen millimetres diameter, twenty of them being of zinc, weighing twelve grammes each, and the remaining 110 of hardened lead weighing 22 grammes each. This compound consists of four parts by weight of lead and one of antimony. Shrapnels of like pattern are used with the steel 10-centimetre and the bronze 12-centimetre guns for artillery of position. The canister shot consists of tin cases fitted with wooden bottoms, and filled with hardened leaden bullets of 24.5 millimetres diameter, weighing 75 grammes.

HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., President of Lehigh University, and formerly an officer of artillery in our Army, thus notices a work recently published by an old comrade with whom he served in Mexico: "Memoirs of a Maryland Volunteer, in the war with Mexico, in the year 1846-7-8, by John R. Kenly, 8 vo. 521 pp."

A recent great war shuts out for a time the very memory of one more remote. Thus our colossal war for the Union has eclipsed the little war with Mexico in 1846-48. To the rapid readers and news seekers of the present generation, the latter was a forgotten exploit; but now that we have subsided into peace, and the angry afterwaves are becoming stilled, we may recur with pleasure to those truly brilliant campaigns. Here is a volume which helps us to remember how Taylor beat the Mexicans at Palo Alto and Resaca; how he routed them from their stronghold at Monterey; how he whipped them, in the proportion of one to four, at Buena Vista. Our enthusiasm is again aroused for the masterly campaign of Scott, who bombarded them out of Vera Cruz, routed them at Cerro Gordo, scattered them at Contreras and Churubusco, stormed their citadel of Chapultepec; and never having lost a battle, dared, at two hundred miles distance from the coast, with his communication cut, to attack them in their capital. We may well recur with wonder to the daring exploit. He attacked the city of Mexico, which contained 175,000 inhabitants and was defended by a regular army of 35,000 men—with what force? Less than 10,000 men! There is no parallel in history. The time has come for recalling these mighty deeds, as we are making up the record of national achievements. Many of our Mexican soldiers have passed away, but in our own State and in our Valley a few remain who are still hale and strong. To these the present volume will be especially interesting.

General Kenly who has figured creditably in the war of the rebellion, went out to Mexico, as a captain in the battalion of Maryland volunteers commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, who fell at Monterey. He was at the siege and capture of Monterey, and afterwards marched with the grand column from Victoria to Tampico. After garrison service in Tampico, he left, with the expiration of the term of enlistment; but it was to return. He was commissioned major in a new battalion, and was soon again at the seat of war. He saw some more fighting at the National Bridge and was with the escort which conducted the exile Santa Anna out of the country. He visited Puebla and the city of Mexico. What he saw in these movements he has given in his book. Much of it is in the form of a diary, but he pauses occasionally to present historic facts and to comment upon men and actions. The details are simply and ingeniously given; the descriptions are vivid. His military judgments are in the main clear and just; his notices of individuals generous and gentleman-like. Without pretension, he displays an independent spirit, and we commend his book, as truthful, interesting and spirited.

THE following proclamation was issued by the President, May 23.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, under the pretence that William P. Kellogg, the present Executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and

Whereas, it has been duly certified by the proper local authorities and judicially determined by the inferior and superior courts of said State that said officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively and execute and discharge the duties thereof; and

Whereas, Congress, at its late session, upon a due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized the said Ex-

ecutive and his associates then as now in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto; and

Whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in the Union on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened against domestic violence; and

Whereas, it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, the Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the execution of the laws; and

Whereas, it is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time; now,

Therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of the Independence of the United States the 97th.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Acting Secretary of State.

ALAMEDA, CAL., February 2, 1871.

THREE years ago, I purchased a Florence Sewing Machine, which has been in active use ever since. So highly do I think of this most excellent machine, that I would not take ten times the price I paid for it, if I could not replace it. Singer's and Howe's are too heavy for ladies; Wheeler and Wilson's too apt to get out of order; Grover and Baker's too troublesome to adjust. I have tried them all, and prefer the Florence for Family work. My lady friends here all prefer the Florence. Respectfully yours,

MRS. JANE M. DOYEN,
Principal Alameda Academy.

Office 39 Union Square, N. Y.

THE very extensive patronage now enjoyed by the New Elastic Truss is the tribute of modern thought to greatness of the scientific discoverer. This Truss without metal springs retains the Rupture with absolute security in every case. It is worn with the greatest ease, night and day, till a permanent cure is effected. Sold at a reasonable price. It is sent by mail to all parts of the country by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who furnish descriptive circulars free on application.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending, should accompany the notice.]

GIBSON—HOLMES.—On May 15, in Charleston, S. C., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James H. Elliott, D.D., rector of St. Paul's church, Assistant Surgeon J. R. Gibson, U. S. Army, to HELEN T., daughter of Professor F. S. Holmes, of Charleston.

HENKISS—FORD.—At Fort Selden, New Mexico, May 7, by Rev. F. O. Barstow, Lieutenant A. G. HENKISS, Eighth Cavalry, U. S. A., to Miss MARY L. FORD. (No cards.)

NEIL—BLACK.—On May 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Charleston, S. C., by the Rev. C. B. Northrop, CAROL C. NEIL, U. S. Navy, to META, second daughter of the late Geo. W. Black, all of the above city.

SWEET—BOLT.—On Wednesday, May 23, at the residence of the bride's father, in Elmira, N. Y., by Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, pastor of Park Church, Lieutenant O. J. SWEET, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARY E. BOLT, only daughter of M. S. Bolt, Esq. (No cards.)

WRIGHT—HOPKINS.—At Mare Island Navy-yard, April 30, by the Rev. Mr. McAllister, of Vallejo, STUART S. WRIGHT, of San Francisco, to MARIA BYRD HOPKINS, daughter of Captain William E. Hopkins, U. S. Navy.

PERRY—BROWN.—In Paris, April 26, Lieutenant THOS. PERRY, U. S. Navy, to Miss ALICE BROWN, of Havre.

BUFFINGTON—WHITE.—In Charleston, S. C., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 14th of May, at 12 M., by the Right Rev. W. B. W. Howe, Major ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON, U. S. Army, to ELIZA ALLSTON, youngest daughter of Alonzo I. White, Esq.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

SHERWOOD.—At the Lava Beds, Oregon, April 14, WILLIAM LORD SHERWOOD, First Lieutenant Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, aged 25 years and 5 months.

BREWERTON.—At Fort Preble, Me., May 24, JOSEPHINE GWYN, wife of Captain H. F. Brewerton, Fifth Artillery, and daughter of the late John R. Gwyn, Esq., of Baltimore, Md.

ROLLINS.—At Augusta Arsenal, Ga., May 17, of brain fever, LOUISE B. ROLLINS, aged 9 months and 5 days, youngest child of Captain James H. and Eulalie B. Rollins, U. S. Army.

MARSHALL.—At Rochester, N. Y., on the evening of the 25th inst., of diphtheria, in the 29th year of her age, HANNAH V. MARSHALL, wife of General E. G. Marshall, and youngest daughter of Aaron Erickson, Esq.